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Algeria	400 Pcs. Israel	—	LE 50 Norway	—	600 N.I.
America	—	75 S. Italy	—	1300 per Czech	—
Bahrain	—	6000 Dan	—	200 Fe. Portugal	—
Bulgaria	—	40 Pcs. Germany	—	90 1000 Czecoslovakia	—
Canada	C \$110	Kuwait	—	—	—
Cyprus	—	600 Mts. Lebanon	—	—	—
Denmark	700 Pcs.	Lebanon	—	—	—
Egypt	—	100 Pcs. Libya	—	—	—
France	—	500 F. Morocco	—	—	—
Germany	—	230 D.M. Malta	—	—	—
Great Britain	45 P.	Morocco	—	—	—
Greece	—	70 P. Netherlands	—	—	—
Iraq	—	115 Bob. Nigeria	—	—	—
—	—	170 P. Yugoslavia	—	—	—

ESTABLISHED 1887

Beirut Gunmen Kill American University Head

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Two gunmen shot and killed Malcolm Kerr, president of the American University of Beirut, in a campus building Wednesday, authorities said.

An anonymous telephone caller told the Beirut office of Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, that Islamic Jihad was responsible. The caller said Mr. Kerr, a

surprise — possessing a marijuana: "This substance is whole lot less harmful than punch, whisky, nicotine and all of which are perfect like to see it decomposed." Meanwhile, however, Mr. Kerr were arrested at Heathrow Airport, where he was found to be — possession — a Scotland Yard spokesman said that Mrs. MacCormick held that she was sole appear in a London court. The McCartneys and their children, Stella, Mary and the short their Barbados trip convictions there.

Lebanese Army troops and police sealed off all gates of the campus and of the nearby American University hospital.

On Tuesday, gunmen abducted Mr. Farris, the Saudi consul, from his limousine in West Beirut. Beirut radio said the kidnappers were trying to sabotage a Saudi-mediated security plan. The plan calls for separating Lebanon's warring factions and extending Lebanese government control to areas around Beirut.

Mr. Kerr, a specialist in Middle Eastern politics, was born in Beirut. His father was a professor of biochemistry at the university and his mother was dean of women students. Mr. Kerr, a Princeton graduate, received his master's degree in 1958 to 1961. For most of the next 20 years, he was a professor of political science at the University of California at Los Angeles.

He met his wife, Ann, when they were both students in Beirut in 1957. They had four children.

The American University of Beirut was founded in 1866 by Presbyterian missionaries. Now it is non-sectarian, with Christian and Moslem students. In Paris, Lebanon's foreign minister, Elie Salam, said the departure of the multinational peacekeeping force from Lebanon should coincide with the withdrawal of all foreign refugees. Mr. Salam, who arrived from the conference of Islamic nations in Casablanca, is scheduled to meet with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

His hair has turned white, wears thick glasses. But remains and face smile into one of the world's smiles. Cary Grant, a legend, 18 years after from films, turns 80 today. body grows older, Grant, his late friend, time co-star, Grace Kelly, said. Grant denies tanned and have kept I know I look like age, he Grant and his fifth wife, British publicity agent Harris, who is 48 years old, were delighted with plain wood products to him give him a birthday gift. Grant will probably quietly with his wife a celebration dinner at the Hills mansion, as to the birthdays," a friend of

Malcolm Kerr

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

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NEW MARKETS FOR 1984

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Wörner Ties Firing Of General to Rift With NATO Chief

Reuters

BONN — Lieutenant General Günter Kiesling was dismissed as deputy supreme commander of NATO primarily because he frequented homosexual bars and became a security risk, but also because of personal differences with the alliance's supreme commander, the West German defense minister said Wednesday.

The remarks by Manfred Wörner, made during a closed meeting of the Bundestag defense committee, were his first hint of top-level differences in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization command, parliamentary sources said.

The Defense Ministry released a text of Mr. Wörner's report to the committee in an attempt to clarify conflicting interpretations from Bundestag members who attended the session.

According to the text, Mr. Wörner said that General Kiesling's own admission of "a disturbed relationship with his superior," U.S. Army General Bernard W. Rogers, had particularly damaged Mr. Wörner's confidence in the West German general's performance.

Defense Ministry spokesmen previously had denied that policy differences between the two generals led to the forced retirement last month of General Kiesling, a 58-year-old bachelor.

General Rogers, for his part, has formally denied that he instigated the dismissal because of policy differences.

Mr. Wörner said, Wednesday, that he had positive evidence, dating from last September, that General Kiesling was a regular visitor of two homosexual bars in Cologne. He said the general was known in those bars as "Günter of

the Bundeswehr," which is the West German armed forces.

The defense minister said General Kiesling had not kept a promise to remain out of the public view and undergo medical examinations after being confronted with evidence that he frequented the bars.

General Kiesling has sworn under oath that he is not a homosexual and has never been in the two Cologne bars.

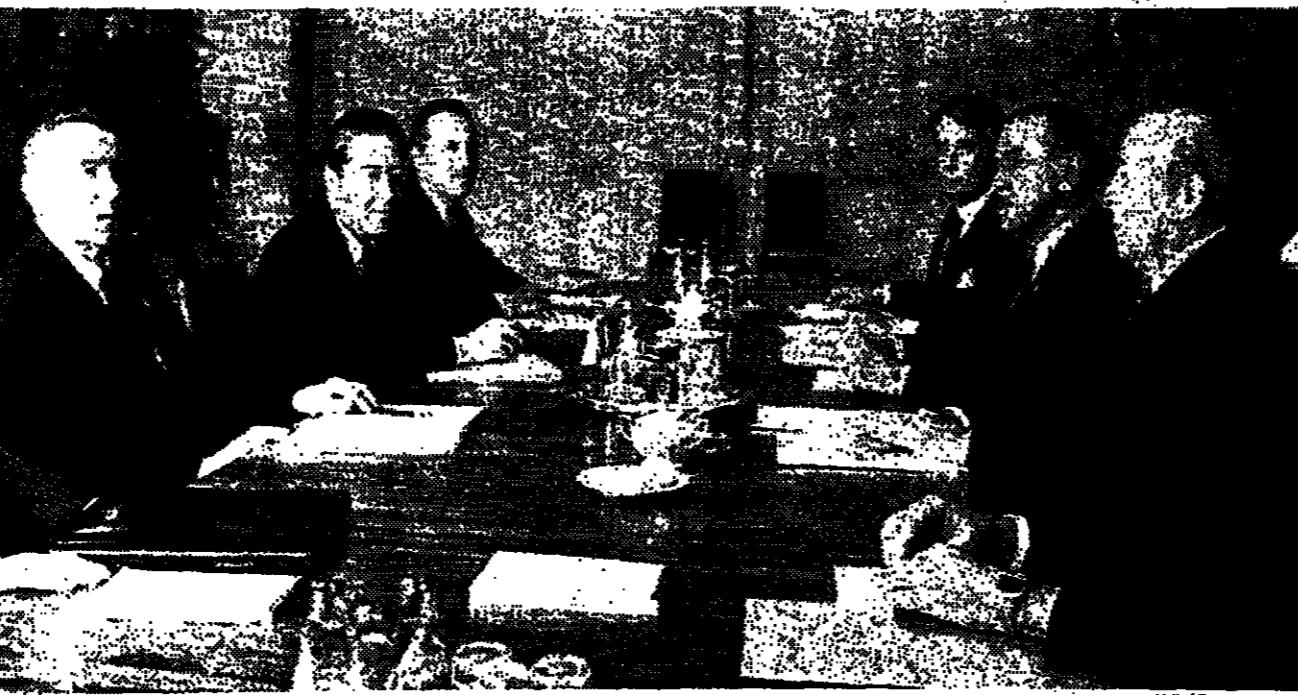
On Wednesday, he formally filed criminal charges against persons unknown, alleging slander and false accusation. The government has said it has testimony from four witnesses who have seen the general in the two bars, but it has refused to reveal their identities.

Sources in the Bonn state prosecutor's office said the general's action could prompt widespread investigations in NATO and the West German counterintelligence service, which provided Mr. Wörner with the evidence against General Kiesling.

On Tuesday, Hans-Jochen Vogel, parliamentary leader of the opposition Social Democrats, said that his party might call for a full parliamentary inquiry if Mr. Wörner's explanation proved unsatisfactory. The party had no immediate reaction to the defense minister's comments Wednesday.

In a meeting Tuesday, Mr. Wörner appeared to have convinced members of his Christian Democratic Union and its sister party, the Christian Social Union, that he acted correctly in dismissing General Kiesling.

Mr. Wörner told the party members that there was no substance to charges that government investigators had confused the general with a man bearing a strong resemblance to him.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz, second from right, who is leading the U.S. delegation to the security conference in Stockholm, met Wednesday with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at left, and Soviet aides.

Gromyko Calls U.S. Policy 'Main Threat to Peace'

(Continued from Page 1)

ment for negotiation and club rule for diplomacy."

But the main body of the address constituted a catalog of denunciations, characterizing the Reagan administration as warlike, criminal and the essential cause of the world's difficulties.

Mr. Shultz, listening to the onslaught in the main hall of the Swedish Parliament building, stared at Mr. Gromyko with what appeared to be cold anger.

The U.S. defense build-up represented a "pathological obsession," Mr. Gromyko said. He called U.S. intervention in Grenada a "piratical act of terrorism" and involvement in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon came down to "the U.S. was machine-sowing death and destruction."

In describing U.S. policy, Mr. Gromyko used such phrases as "maniacal plans," "hackedey plays," "militaristic plans" and "criminal and dishonest methods."

The outpouring was of such intensity at some points that it tended to obscure a statement by the foreign minister expressing readiness for East-West dialogue.

The mandate for the meeting, agreed to at the security conference in Madrid last year, makes no mention of nuclear weapons. Rather it describes as one involving "negotiation and adoption of a set of mutually complementary confidence and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe."

The Western allies have agreed to avoid sweeping proposals and to concentrate on specific actions that they believe can lower tensions, such as notification when troops are regular garrison, or the posting of observers at all military exercises.

erations of the moment and people know only too well the real meaning of such plays.

"However agile the deception, whether crude or sophisticated, the real state of affairs does not change. What is required is a substantial turn in policy: from the policy of militarism and aggression to one of peace and international cooperation."

On close inspection of the speech, Western officials said Mr. Gromyko, while calling the intermediate nuclear force talks pointless, made no reference to either the suspended strategic weapons negotiations in Geneva or the conven-

tional force reduction talks in Vienna. This was taken as a suggestion that their status remained open.

Where the foreign ministers found points of interest in Mr. Gromyko's address were in its more practical passages those relating to the work of the meeting, officially known as the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Mr. Gromyko said the Soviet Union was proposing a pledge of no first use of nuclear weapons and nonaggression agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. He also said the meeting

should discuss reducing military spending, renunciation of chemical weapons and creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe.

These suggestions were expected by the allies, who hold that other forums exist for discussing nuclear questions.

They also say that the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki accords and various pledges against the use of force by the Atlantic alliance would make new resolutions of the kind proposed by the Soviet Union for the Stockholm conference superfluous propaganda and a waste of time.

force. Moreover, it is considered that all of the conference participants have repeatedly pledged to maintain peace and that new pledges would water down the old ones and would avoid concrete progress.

Before the conference began, the West Germans said they assumed that the Soviet Union would play on another register, that of wide proposals that would sound attractive but work to NATO's disadvantage.

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Slump in Grain Sales May Lead U.S. to End Aid Program for China

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The U.S. Agriculture Department is considering cancellation of its \$1.4-million technical assistance program with China because of Beijing's failure to buy six million tons of grain last year under a four-year agreement.

The Agriculture Department has suspended all but the office operations of the program, which has helped build model bakeries and noodle factories here and is regarded as one of the most successful the United States has undertaken with China. The department has also held up construction of a \$1.2-million feed grain mill, the latest demonstration project.

The department initially ordered the program's cancellation on the eve of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's visit to Washington last week, but agreed to review its decision after strong protests by agricultural industry associations, which felt that the action would seriously harm future U.S. grain sales to China.

"Cancellation of this program would do immense damage to our position in the Chinese market and to future sales," said Roland Hsu, the Beijing representative of the U.S. Feed Grains Council, a trade group. He expressed the industry's hope that discussions during Mr. Zhao's visit would bring a reversal of the decision.

"We do have a problem — Chinese purchases last year were not what they promised — but we are against this way of handling it," Mr. Hsu added.

The Agriculture Department is reviewing its calculations of China's purchases.

U.S. Hospital Will Keep Woman Who Asks to Die

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Elizabeth Brivio, 26, a quadriplegic who wants to starve herself to death, may remain at Riverside Memorial Hospital in Southern California indefinitely because it "cannot logically or humanely discharge her," the hospital has told the California Supreme Court.

The decision by hospital officials, who had threatened to discharge the cerebral palsy victim, was contained in a petition filed with the court here by Riverside County. The petition asked the court to refuse to hear Mrs. Brivio's plea that she be allowed to starve herself to death in the county hospital rather than continue a life of pain.

The Department of Agriculture feels that the Chinese have reneged and are not acting in good faith." Rick Callies, the Beijing representative of U.S. Wheat Associates, another trade group, said.

Chinese purchases, measuring them against figures supplied by Beijing and Washington's final decision, informed diplomatic sources here said, will depend on the size of the shortfall.

The United States is "not at all pleased" about the shortfall and believes that Beijing is trying to free itself to buy cheaper grain from Argentina and France, these sources said.

The dispute began, according to informed industry and diplomatic sources, when China cut back sharply on its purchases of U.S. agricultural products a year ago in retaliation for restrictions imposed by the Reagan administration on Chinese textile exports to the United States when negotiations on new textile quotas broke down.

Beijing resumed its wheat purchases in the autumn following the conclusion in late July of a five-year textile accord with Washington, but then took the position that it was not obligated to buy the agreed amount of grain because the Reagan administration had acted first in imposing unilateral limits on Chinese textile exports.

As a result, U.S. agricultural sales to China — long the largest element in Chinese-American trade — were not even a third last year of what they had been in 1982. In the first 10 months of 1983, they were \$371 million, compared with \$1.4 billion in the same period the year before.

"We do have a problem — Chinese purchases last year were not what they promised — but we are against this way of handling it," Mr. Hsu added.

The Agriculture Department is reviewing its calculations of China's purchases.



Lucky comes around after surgeons gave her rubber fins.

Amputee Turtle Gets Rubber Fins In \$200,000 Florida Operation

United Press International

ISLAMORADA, Florida — A team of surgeons have attached a pair of beige rubber flippers to a Luck, a pregnant, 350-pound (160-kilogram) loggerhead sea turtle, in a \$200,000 operation to save her from "75 years in a pen, with no open sea, no mate, no sex."

Lucky's own fins were snapped off by a shark in the Florida Keys. Operating in a canopied outdoor theater on Tuesday, surgeons removed the stumps of Luck's front legs, drilled into the bones and inserted the metal pins that hold the flexible rubber fins in place.

"It fits," exclaimed one of her three surgeons, Dr. Patrick Barry, as the first flipper was attached an hour after the operation began. "Everything is right on the button. It's going perfectly," he said. Luck, 25, was expected to try out her new fins in a tank after the anesthesia wore off.

Don Pingree, a spokesman for Goodyear, estimated his company had spent \$35,000 on the fins. Howmedica Inc. of Rutherford, New Jersey, spent another \$10,000 designing the metal joints that attach the rubber flippers to the bone, he said. He estimated that the entire bill was about \$200,000.

Grenada's Ex-Leader, Eric Gairy, Says U.S. Military Should Be Asked To Stay

New York Times Service

BISHOP, whose assassination last Oct. 19 by soldiers backing party hard-liners prompted a U.S.-led invasion. An interim government now has the task of creating a stable environment for elections, to be held no earlier than December.

Sir Eric criticized the governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, for not holding elections immediately after the U.S. invasion.

He also denied rumors that he wants to be governor general. "I'm going in as a private citizen," he said. But he said that if his party regained political control, he would be the power behind the prime minister.

The former prime minister was deposed by the Marxist-oriented New Jewel Movement of Maurice Bishop, whose assassination last Oct. 19 by soldiers backing party hard-liners prompted a U.S.-led invasion. An interim government now has the task of creating a stable environment for elections, to be held no earlier than December.

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General Buhari said it was the economic failures of the Shagari administration that inspired the coup.

Lagos Leader Says Democracy Can Wait

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

LAGOS — The question of returning Nigeria to democratic rule will be dealt with after the oiling economy is well on its way to recovery, according to the head of the country's new military government.

Major General Mohammed Buhari, who heads the Supreme Military Council, said in an interview Tuesday that a democratic system might be restored but that it was too early to speak of a timetable or to suggest what form that democracy might take. He said that ultimately it would be up to the Nigerian people to decide the form of government.

The general said there was nothing wrong with the democratic system that was swept aside with the overthrow of the civilian government of President Shehu Shagari on Dec. 31. The problem, he said, was with "those who operated it and the way they operated it."

He said he would be prepared to relinquish power "at a time and a point when the Supreme Military Council decides to ask Nigerians about whatever system they want."

"At some point," he went on, "the Supreme Military Council will decide which kind of system they will recommend to Nigerians or the Nigerians will be asked which kind of system they want. But it might not be the presidential system or the Westminster system of democracy. I don't know what it's going to be, but ultimately it's going to be up to Nigerians to decide whatever it is."

Throughout the interview, held in the State House, the former presidential residence in the Lagos suburb of Ikoyi, General Buhari stressed that Nigeria now had a collective leadership.

Many of his statements seemed to suggest that he was more the spokesman for the new military regime than its unquestioned leader.

A tall figure with wire-rimmed glasses and a neatly trimmed mustache, the 41-year-old general sat on a couch throughout the 40-minute conversation, his back straight, his expression stern.

He said senior members of Nigeria's armed forces began to consider the possibility of staging a coup as early as 1982, just three years after Nigeria's last military government returned to the barracks after 13 years in power.

But the final decision to intervene, he said, was not reached until after last summer's elections. General Buhari indicated he had not been a participant in planning for the coup and said he "had no idea" he would be chosen to head the new government until the day of the takeover.

General Buhari said it was the economic failures of the Shagari administration that inspired the coup.

"was not so much a question of intention," he said, as "a question of performance."

The general said that under military rule many important government jobs would be filled by civilians. As for military officers, he said, "it is only a small number that will be involved in political appointments."

General Buhari affirmed previous statements that the government plans to remain a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He said that, like the Shagari administration, his government would press for an increase in Nigeria's quota, currently set at 1.3 million barrels a day. He declined to say how high he thought Nigeria's quota should be.

New Cabinet Approved

The Supreme Military Council approved Wednesday a new 18-member Federal Executive Council, or cabinet, made up of 11 civilians and eight military men. The Associated Press reported.

The cabinet positions were to be detailed later, officials said. It was known, however, that Major General Domar Bali would head the Defense Ministry and Chris Offord, an attorney, would be justice minister and attorney general.

Israel's President, on African Visit, Is Acclaimed in Zaire

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — President Chaim Herzog of Israel received an enthusiastic welcome here Wednesday as he began a eight-day trip to Zaire and Liberia aimed at strengthening Israel's renewed ties in Africa.

Israel re-established relations with Israel last year and Zaire did so in 1982. Along with other African nations, both had severed rela-

tions with Israel following the 1973 Middle East War.

Mr. Herzog told Israel Radio before his departure that he would discuss bilateral trade ties.

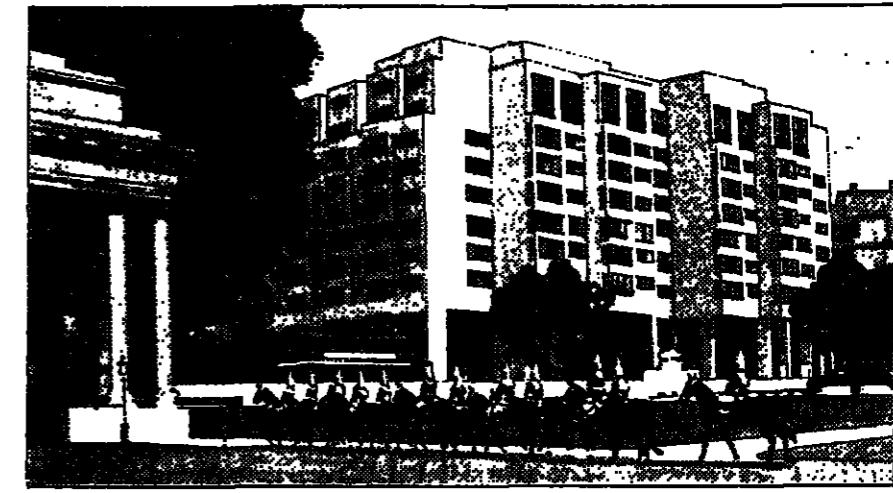
Israel already has a military co-operation agreement with Zaire.

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At Hyde Park Corner



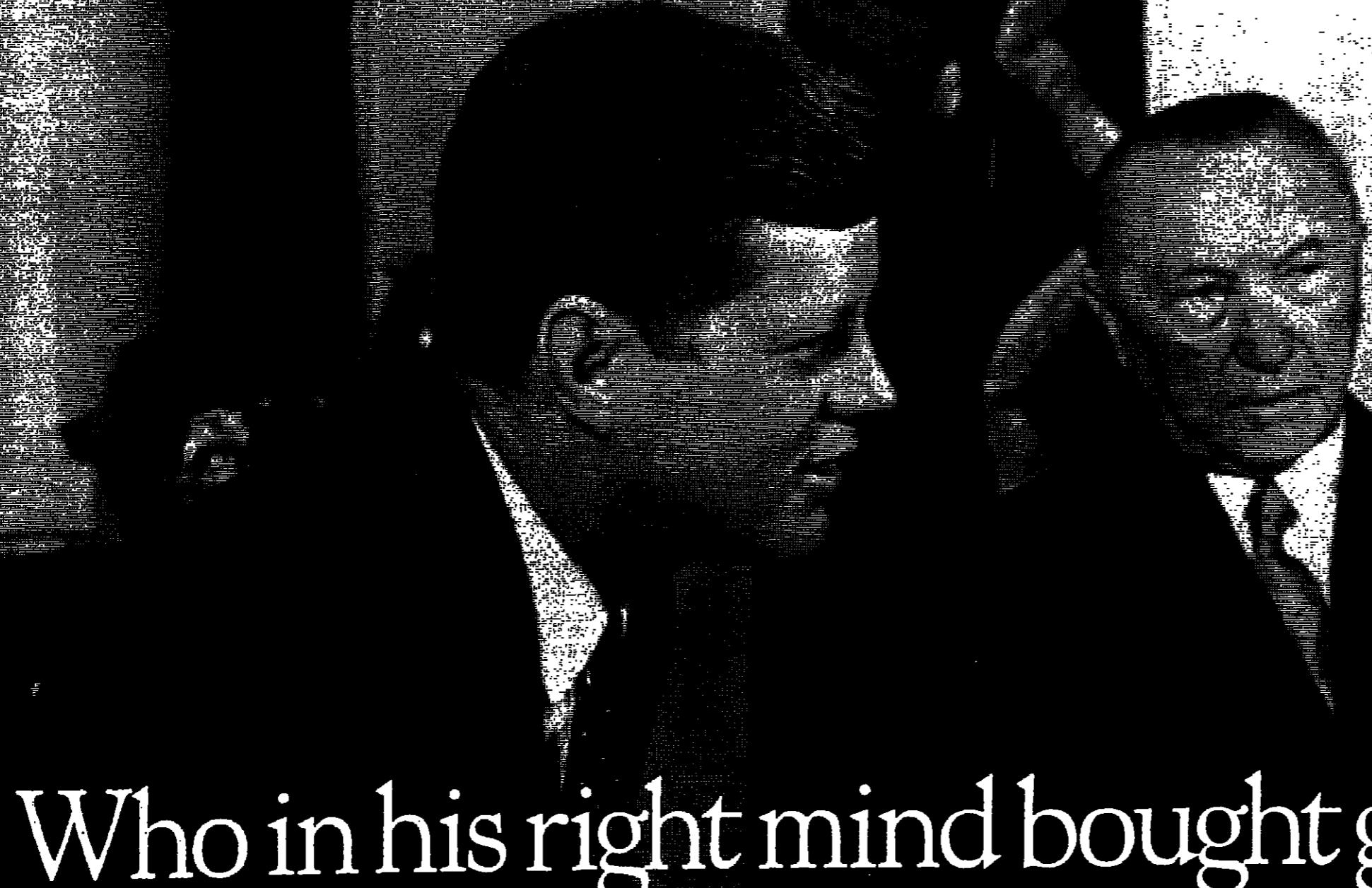
The Hotel Inter-Continental enjoys a superb location overlooking Hyde Park Corner. Our guests enjoy the highest level of comfort and service. A point of view shared by the readers of Executive Travel who voted us "best UK Luxury Hotel".

The hotel's business facilities also rank amongst the best and include Intertel Videoconferencing. Live satellite communication linking meetings between London and New York.

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He/she will design, test and perform field studies on sociological aspects of drug consumption; evaluate and advise on sociological aspects of national essential drug programmes; develop training and teaching material on the sociology of drug consumption and utilization.

Candidates should have a university degree in sociology with concentration in public health, or in social pharmacology; six years national and international work experience, mostly in the field of rural health or essential drugs schemes.

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Kodama Dies;
Japanese Power Broker

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Yoshiro Kodama, 72, a central figure in the multi-million-dollar Lockheed bribery scandal of 1976, died Tuesday of a stroke in a Tokyo hospital, the Kyodo news service reported.

Although he never held a prominent political or business position, he was a power broker intricately involved with political leaders.

Mr. Kodama's notoriety predicated World War II; he was imprisoned for his part in terrorist plots against politicians he regarded as too moderate. He was held again after the war as a suspected war criminal but was never brought to trial.

Through his wartime activities in China, providing intelligence and vital materials for Japan's imperial forces, he amassed a fortune. With it, he gained political power after the war even as he kept close connections with Tokyo's underworld.

He used his wealth to finance the beginnings of the Liberal Democratic Party.

But his name became known to the Japanese public only in early



The Associated Press
A SAFETY LINE — One of two lighthouse keepers being lifted off the Needles lighthouse, near England's Isle of Wight, by helicopter on Wednesday after having been trapped there by bad weather. The two men were to have ended their 28-day stint at the lighthouse last week.

China and Canada: Their Special Ties

Small-Town Museum Symbolizes Ottawa's Early Recognition of Beijing

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

GRAVENHURST, Ontario — On a quiet street in this tidy, conservative village of 8,000 is a yellow gingerbread parsonage that stands as a symbol of how differently Canada and the United States have dealt with China.

The house in this resort town 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Toronto is the birthplace of Dr. Norman Bethune, a Communist who died while serving as a frontline surgeon with the guerrilla forces of Mao Zedong. For the last eight years it has been maintained by the federal government as a museum.

"There's never been any controversy at all about this place," said Helen Winters, a Ministry of Parks guide who gives tours of the home. "I suppose the exhibits emphasize Dr. Bethune's humanitarianism and his political views."

Mrs. Winters said that of the 18,000 people who visited the museum each year, about 4 percent were Chinese travelers paying homage to the man whom Mao once glorified in an essay on selflessness that became mandatory reading during the Cultural Revolution.

Dr. Bethune is a greater hero in China than in Canada, but here, too, schoolchildren learn of his heroism. All of this is in keeping with Canadian attitudes toward China that were shaped in part by Canadian missionaries to China, who generally favored Mao over Chiang Kai-shek.

Then, too, Canada's prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, wandered through China in the civil war years. He returned to China in 1960, 10 years before Canada recognized Beijing and before he entered politics, and later wrote a book with his traveling companion, Jacques Hébert, entitled "Two Internments in Red China."

The special relationship between Beijing and Ottawa was reaffirmed Tuesday when Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese prime minister, became the first Communist leader to address a Canadian Parliament. Though some members of the Con-

servative opposition are known to have bristled at the invitation, there has been virtually no public outcry about the speech.

"We have always had a one-China policy," said John Hadwin, who heads the Chinese section of Canada's Department of External Affairs. "We have considerable trade with Taiwan but it is on a private basis and we have no official representation there."

Starting in 1981 Canada committed 90 million Canadian dollars (\$72 million) in aid to China over a five-year period. But for the Chinese delegation accompanying Mr. Zhao on a one-week visit here, trade is clearly a greater concern than aid.

Since 1979 Canada has extended lines of credit to Beijing with financing terms averaging around 10 percent. The umbrella trade agreement between the two countries runs out next year and it is expected that the Chinese delegation will seek greater concessions.

Mr. Hadwin pointed with pride to Canada's recognition of the Beijing government in 1970, nine years before the United States formally recognized Beijing. Many Canadians cherish this decision as an example of maintaining an independent foreign policy. The Canadian economy has also benefited: Ottawa was selling surplus wheat to Beijing in the 1960s.

Yet coinciding with Mr. Zhao's visit have come suggestions that the Canadian decision to recognize the Chinese government was delayed for years because of U.S. pressure. As late as the autumn of 1949, the Canadian diplomatic legation in Nanjing was urging recognition of the Chinese Communists.

The head of that mission was Chester A. Ronning, who, now at 89, has written an article for Beijing's China Daily outlining the delays that took place since he first urged Ottawa to recognize the Beijing government.

"As weeks went by, I despaired because it was obvious that the fund of friendship in China for the West was being dissipated," Mr. Ronning said.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

America and the IDA

In the matter of the International Development Association, the branch of the World Bank that offers low-interest loans with long payback periods to the poorest countries, what the Reagan administration is doing is enough to make you hang your head in shame.

The World Bank and the donor nations agreed that the IDA needs at least \$12 billion in the next three years to help soften the effects of underdevelopment and world recession on its clients. In the standard formula, that meant the United States would provide \$1 billion a year. But the Reagan administration has decided to contribute no more than \$750 million. So instead of having \$12 billion to disburse in three years, the IDA will have \$9 billion.

The difference that the shortfall will make to the poor countries — in development foregone, in misery added — does not appear to be an important part of this administration's balance sheet. You would think, however, that a hardheaded conservative administration would be sensitive to the economic value of IDA contributions to the United States. Not only does such development aid help build long-term foreign markets for American goods and services; in the actual disbursement of

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Blur to Remember

It reminded us of one of the first laps of the Indianapolis 500 automobile race. The drivers have jumped into their cars and they speed, one quickly after another, past the starting flag, with each driver trying to maneuver his vehicle out of the pack and into a prominent first position. That, more or less, is what each of the eight Democratic presidential candidates was trying to do in the three-hour televised debate on Sunday. To a greater or lesser extent, each succeeded, although to the eye not clearly focused the pack may still have looked a lot like a blur — a blot — at the end.

Certainly no one can say for sure who advanced his cause the most and who fell behind. Those assessments are so much easier to make after the votes are tallied. The headlines focused on the heated interchange between John Glenn and Walter Mondale, in which both men got to their feet and uttered fighting words — such as “gobbledygook” and “paloney.” Whew! One more minute and we were scared someone might go too far and holler something truly shocking like “balderdash!”

In truth that whole exchange was little more than a live re-enactment of an argument those two candidates had last October and November. More interesting was watching all eight

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The most important question about the debate concerned Walter Mondale. In terms of time spent, money raised, organization established and position in the polls, he stood 12 feet tall before the debate. But on the tube all eight candidates would be the same height, sitting there side by side. At a minimum, could Mr. Mondale as the front-runner avoid being cut down by one dart after another?

There were plenty of darts. His rivals questioned his strength, accused him of favoring special interests and assailed him for protectionism. These darts will continue to fly and at

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Fine Words Alone Won't Do

It is unclear what profit could result from resolutions about renouncing the use of force that might be passed by the Stockholm conference, given that both the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki agreement already bind all participating nations to do just that. Genuine confidence can only be based on actions, not fine words. In the meantime, the Russians continue to allow their submarines to violate Swedish territory, and their bloody war of subjugation goes on in Afghanistan.

— *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The Debate Was Worthwhile

Alabama's Governor George Wallace used to gripe that there is "not a dime's worth of difference" between Democrats and Republicans. Not now, as indicated in Sunday's no-rules debate by eight Democrats running for president. There are differences between the two major parties and there are key differences within the parties as well. Fine.

The candidates showed that, generally, they are at odds with President Reagan on a nuclear weapons freeze, withdrawing U.S. marines from Lebanon, the size of the budget deficit and other matters. They differ among themselves, too. Although the verbal fireworks between Senator John Glenn and former Vice President Walter Mondale on spending and

— *The Economist* (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: British Appraisals of Poe Vary

LONDON — Editorial writers this morning comment on the centenary of Edgar Allan Poe. The "Standard" considers that even in this year of centenaries there are not many names better worth celebrating than that of Poe. "There may have been," it says, "greater literary geniuses in the nineteenth century, but it is doubtful whether there was a greater artist." The "Morning Post" disagrees, saying: "His peculiar works stand in a class by themselves, but the fact that he is a striking figure in literature does not make him a great writer. An author must be judged by his published works rather than by his possibilities, and Poe has left nothing behind which entitles him to a place among the great men of literature."

1934: Parliament Bows to Mussolini

ROME — The 28th Italian Parliament concluded its active duration [on Jan. 18] by passing by enthusiastic acclamation the corporative laws which are expected eventually to make parliament an anachronism for this country. Even the high standard of Fascist art set by the present Chamber — called the first blackshirt parliament because it was the first chosen by a rule which excluded all opposition groups — was exceeded in the closing session. Ovations for Mussolini occupied from 40 minutes to an hour while the addresses by speakers who explained the laws for the corporate state were interrupted by manifestations of approval. Deputies and ministers obeyed orders to wear black shirts without coats.

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On Reagan, the Russians and the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has won the first skirmish of the 1984 presidential election campaign. He has double-crossed the Democrats by taking their advice to sing his anti-Soviet song a little more gently.

The Democratic candidates for the presidency don't quite know what to make of this.

At first they thought they could beat President Reagan on home-front economic issues, but the economy has improved. And just when they began to attack his militaristic foreign policy, he stopped sounding like the terrible-tempered Bangs and appealed to Moscow for compromise and cooperation in East-West relations. He also appealed to Syria, Israel, Egypt, Jordan — and privately even to Yasser Arafat of the PLO — for reconciliation in Lebanon and in the Middle East.

As a presidential election strategy, this was Ronald Reagan at his theatrical best. He is moving center stage, in the middle where elections are won. He is disappointing conservative Republicans, who got him into the White House in the first place, but he is picking up more votes in the center and even on the left that he loses.

Do the European allies doubt his commitment to nuclear arms control and peace? Very well, he says, he will appeal to Moscow for compromise, on an early morning television broadcast out of Washington that reaches Europe in midafternoon just two days before Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko get together in Stockholm to discuss the crisis in American-Soviet relations.

Meanwhile, the Democratic candidates were in New Hampshire cutting each other up on public television for a limited audience.

On foreign policy, much will depend on whether the Russians think Mr. Reagan is going to run and win next November. They will do anything they can to avoid such a result. But the more they

oppose him the more they are likely to encourage the American people to re-elect him — as they encouraged West Germans in a clumsy and unsuccessful effort to defeat Chancellor Kohl.

But presumably the Russians know something about life and death, and the fleeting power of politicians like Yuri Andropov and Ronald Reagan. They may misjudge Mr. Reagan and his provocative speeches and his latest offers of cooperation, but they pay attention to geography, and maybe too much attention to history.

They think Mr. Reagan and America are spoiling for a fight, but nothing could be further from the truth in the American mind. The question has been whether Mr. Shultz could make this clear to Andrei Gromyko in Stockholm, and begin to talk common sense about U.S.-Soviet relations. The

The outlook for such an approach is not good. The Russians insist they won't talk about nuclear arms control until the West removes its cruise and Pershing-2s from Western Europe, and the Western allies insist that those weapons must be put there to maintain a balance of nuclear power.

For the moment there is a stalemate, and much will depend on how the Russians see the coming U.S. election. If they decide Mr. Reagan is going to win, the chances are they will think of compromising with him. If they see him losing they will probably oppose him all the way. In this sense, he is a straight-forward free-trader. Except for George McGovern and Jesse Jackson, all the others have tipped their hats to "industrial policy."

He has dealt with these preliminaries to the election with great skill, challenging the past and commanding not only the news but his divided opposition party. What he has not done so far, although he may do so in his State of the Union Message and his decision whether to run, is to give the country a vision of the future as he sees it.

of the welfare state and the defense policies of the Democrats — and compelled a debate on the future of the Republic.

But Ronald Reagan has waited too long to turn back now. Politically at home everything is going his way, including the confusion of the Democrats. By waiting, he has silenced any opposition by younger Republican pretenders.

In a few days he will make his State of the Union address. On the 29th of this month he will announce his decision whether to run for another four years in office, and a few days later he will celebrate his 74th birthday and then go to China.

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The New York Times.

Reading What Reagan Didn't Say

IT WILL be interesting to see how the Russians react to President Reagan's Monday speech.

They could use the text, with its emphasis on military power, as an excuse for nastier rhetoric of their own, or even for some risky ventures in world politics — and thereby strengthen the old, hard-line Reagan with the U.S. electorate.

What the Politburo should be studying is what Mr. Reagan didn't say — particularly about charges that the Soviet Union has violated arms-controls agreements. He could have scored with the public by pointing to the "cold content" approach to Detroit's problem, but now has modified his position.

"Local content" demanded by the United Auto Workers, would require an overwhelming, fixed percentage of American parts and labor in the most popular Japanese cars.

Mr. Mondale has been trying to shuck the protectionist label, stressing the impact of an overvalued dollar. But during the Dartmouth debate he was bitterly accused by Mr. Askey of carrying water on both shoulders, and was also challenged by Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who at one time had joined Mr. Mondale in embracing the "local content" approach to Detroit's problem, but now has modified his position.

"Local content" demanded by the United Auto Workers, would require an overwhelming, fixed percentage of American parts and labor in the most popular Japanese cars.

Mr. Hart said that local content was morally indefensible, and that it would amount to a "surrender" to protectionism, ultimately costing 10 jobs for every one it saves. But he still backs quotas on Japanese cars.

Many of Mr. Mondale's admirers recalling his free trade eloquence as a senator, have been urging him to rethink his current stance, so closely in tune with the AFL-CIO. But his wintry comment in New Hampshire was: "It's about time that somebody stood up for American workers."

Only a willful blindness could fail to see in the Khalidi article an earnest, really almost a desperate desire to find a way to peace. And it was a brave article, because it exposed Mr. Khalidi to much danger from Arab extremists. Everyone conversant with Middle East politics well knew the hope and courage that piece represented.

When a respected Palestinian scholar sketches a proposal for a settlement, you would think that supporters of Israel would be gladened by the sign of interest in negotiation and peace. Instead, Thomas Dine and AIPAC try to smear him. So do the Anti-Defamation League and its chairman, Kenneth J. Bialik, who also wrote to repeat the calumnies.

The point of all this is not the attacks on an individual, unfair as they are. It is how the generations of hate and fear in the Middle East have distorted the judgment of two once-respected organizations.

The New York Times.

And Now the Winning Side Answers With Hate

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The hope of peaceful accommodation between Israelis and Palestinians has long been frustrated by the politics of hate. For years before and after the birth of Israel, Palestinian leaders fought the idea of a Jewish state, rejected negotiation, used hateful language and violence. Now, as more Palestinians are ready for compromise, some on the other side answer them with hate.

That unhappy reality has been brought home to me by an episode resulting from a column I wrote about a Palestinian scholar, Walid Khalidi. He is an advocate of negotiation and compromise, yet he was included in lists of anti-Israel activists published by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the Anti-Defamation League.

As I discovered that Lewis was right, [you quoted Professor Khalidi out of context and thereby reversed his meaning.] Professor Khalidi's article is indeed moderate and more Palestinians are ready for compromise, some on the other side answer them with hate.

When I read Anthony Lewis's column, I was quite sure that he would be wrong and you right. But I happened to have the issue of Foreign Affairs for July 1978 ...

"I discovered that Lewis was right," [you quoted Professor Khalidi out of context and thereby reversed his meaning.] Professor Khalidi's article is indeed moderate and more Palestinians are ready for compromise, some on the other side answer them with hate.

The article foresees an Austrian-like neutral status for a Palestinian state, internationally guaranteed. Moscow would have to be party to such an undertaking. Mr. Khalidi said — hardly a radical idea.

He said the state would have its independence in Arab East Jerusalem — with a "great municipal council" for the whole city, guarantees of access to holy places and arrangements for

freedom of movement and residence between the two capitals."

Khalidi demands that there be an armed PLO West Bank state with 250 tanks, that Jerusalem be turned over to Arafat and that Moscow be a party to the arrangements.

Joe McCarthy could not have produced a nastier distortion of the Foreign Affairs article.

A tiny Palestinian state would be militarily dominated by Israel. Mr. Khalidi wrote, and its borders could be further watched by United Nations forces. But he argued that the state should not be totally unarmed, because then it could not deal with its own internal security problems or "curb adventurism across the border into Israel." He suggested forces a third or half the size of Jordan's, themselves only a fraction of Israel's. That is where Mr. Dine is wrong.

The Khalidi article is a masterpiece of neutrality and restraint. It is the sign of a real statesman.

When a respected Palestinian scholar sketches a proposal for a settlement, you would think that supporters of Israel would be gladened by the sign of interest in negotiation and peace. Instead, Thomas Dine and AIPAC try to smear him. So do the Anti-Defamation League and its chairman, Kenneth J. Bialik, who also wrote to repeat the calumnies.

The point of all this is not the attacks on an individual, unfair as they are. It is how the generations of hate and fear in the Middle East have distorted the judgment of two once-respected organizations.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Afraid of Friendship?

reader, finding my views uncongenially liberal.) He then wrote to the executive director of AIPAC, Thomas A. Dine, and he has given me permission to quote his letter.

Dear Mr. Dine:

Your records will show that I have been a faithful subscriber and supporter of AIPAC for quite a few years. I intend to remain such. But I have a very serious complaint and I must urge you to do the necessary for rectifying an error.

When I read Anthony Lewis's column, I was quite sure that he would be wrong and you right. But I happened to have the issue of Foreign Affairs for July 1978 ...

"I discovered that Lewis was right," [you quoted Professor Khalidi out of context and thereby reversed his meaning.] Professor Khalidi's article is indeed moderate and more Palestinians are ready for compromise, some on the other side answer them with hate.

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Free Trade Is Scaring Democracy

By Hobart Row

WASHINGTON — Just what they said and left Sunday's television debate at Mount College, most of Democratic presidential candidates are sticking grimly to a position in "industrial policy" and to restore economic health.

Stung by job losses in union-controlled industries, have slipped into a protectionist mode, blaming "unfair" competition for America's woes.

The underlying Democratic theme is that America is becoming great again and that the process has reversed with government's lead role. A union-backed bill by Representative John LaFerriere, former chairman of the House Select Committee on Industrial Competitiveness, when they should be dulling America's competitive edge.

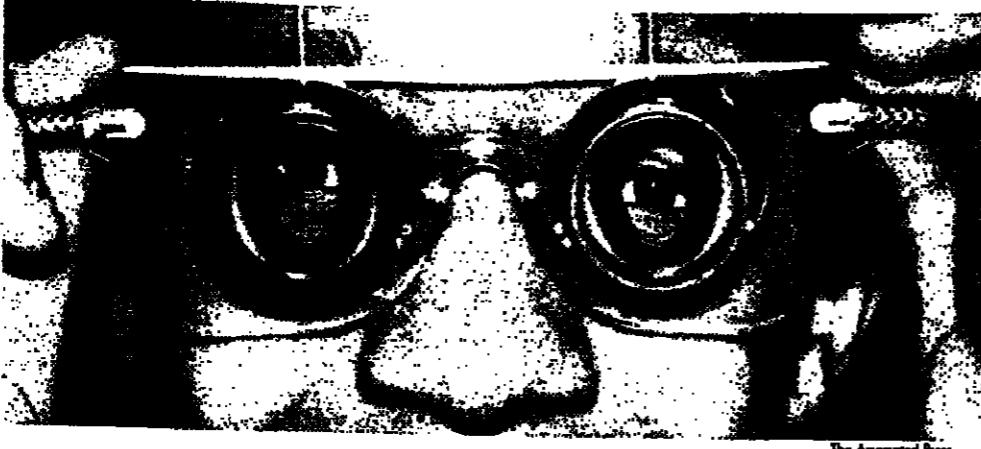
This broad strategy was adopted this week by a Democratic group headed by New York City Mayor Ed Koch, former chairman, Irving S. Stone, AFL-CIO President Lane K. Johnson, former Economic Council Chairman Charles L. Schultze, argue industrialization is a must, even that a new RFC will stabilize inefficient companies' cost to consumers and tax them. They suggest that where Americans have been unable to compete export capital goods. It is due to Reaganomics and it is over, let not to unfair trade controls.

Among the Democrats' allies, Reubin Askew, a straightforward free-trader for George McGovern, Jackson, all the others have their hats to "industrialism."

Front-runner Walter Mondale made the most convincing openly protectionist statements, telling the audience in 1982 that the United States had better start "acting tough" on Japan. "What do we want to do? Sweep up around Japanese powers?" he became.

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Andrew Wilkins, 12, with new lenses designed to aid victims of tunnel vision.

U.S. Reportedly Spending Millions on 'Psychic Warfare'

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States has spent millions of dollars, according to three new reports on secret projects to investigate extrasensory phenomena and to see if the power of the human mind can be harnessed to perform acts of espionage and war — penetrating secret files, locating submarines, blowing up guided missiles in flight.

One of the reports says concern about a psychic arms race reached as high as the White House in at least one instance.

For more than a century sci-

ence has clashed over what is now called parapsychology. Some see it as a legitimate field of study led by bold visionaries, while others decry it as a pseudoscience rife with charlatans and naive researchers mired in self-deception. The assertions that the Pentagon, with its sober mandate of maintaining U.S. security, is a leading patron of psychic research in the United States has brought the controversy to a boil.

Advocates such as Representative Charlie Rose, Democrat of North Carolina and a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence, say the possibility of psychic warfare is all too real and might one day call for a crash program similar to the Manhattan Project, which built the first atom bomb.

Skeptics say that psychic power is hocus-pocus and that scientific verification for it has been impossible to obtain. "You can't get it in the open laboratory," said Dr. Paul Kurtz, a philosopher at the State University of New York at Buffalo who is chairman of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. "What makes the military think they'll get it behind closed doors?"

Despite their doubts, however, Dr. Kurtz and other skeptics reluctantly endorse such research.

"The Defense Department would be derelict in its duty if it didn't pay attention to the long shots," said Dr. Marcello Truzzi of the Michigan-based Center for Scientific Anomalies Research. "But it's paradoxical, since the fact that they're looking into it doesn't make it real."

A Pentagon spokesman went so far as to deny that the Defense Department today "spent a nickel" on psychic research, but he also suggested that he could not acknowledge the existence of highly classified projects.

The most detailed study of a set of psychic experiments comes from "The Mind Race" by Dr. Russell Targ and Keith Harary, to be published this spring by Villard Books, a division of Random House.

Dr. Targ, a physicist with expertise in lasers, optics and microwaves, worked for a decade at SRI International on what he calls a multimillion-dollar program of psychic research financed by the Defense Department and intelligence agencies.

The key experiments had to do with what Dr. Targ calls "remote viewing," in which gifted individuals were said to be able to describe distant locations, events and objects. In 1976, for instance, a "viewer" in California tried to pick up sensations Dr. Targ was experiencing in New York at a site chosen minutes before the test.

On a computer tied into the network of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the viewer in California typed an impression. "The first image I got was of a cement depression — as if a dry fountain — with a cement post in the middle or inside. There seemed to be pigeons off to the right flying around the surface of the depression." Indeed, writes Dr. Targ, the test site — the central fountain in Washington Square Park — was dry, had a post in the middle from which water could be sprayed, and was surrounded by pigeons.

In "Mind Wars," to be published this spring by St. Martin's Press, Ronald M. McRae contends that psychic research was used to evaluate the MX missile "shell-game" plan, a \$40-billion or so basing scheme in which each MX missile would be secretly shifted among a bevy of concrete bunkers.

Quoting a former White House aide, Mr. McRae says that the Pentagon set up experiments in which psychics guessed the position of targets, and that results were positive enough to suggest MX vulnerability. The former aide, Barbara Honegger, who holds a degree in parapsychology, left the Reagan administration last fall in a controversy over women's programs.

Such episodes, Mr. McRae says, are part of a "30-year record of psychic research in the CIA, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, NASA, and the Defense Intelligence Agency." Mr. McRae, a former reporter for the columnist Jack Anderson, says his research indicates the Pentagon has spent about \$6 million annually on psychic research in recent years.

Retired Lieutenant General Daniel O. Graham of the Army, former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, said in an interview that \$6 million sounded too high, but he acknowledged that the military had spent considerable sums on psychic research.

Whatever the amount of money, Mr. McRae says tracking it is difficult. The CIA conveys some money for psychic research through private institutions, according to Mr. McRae, who cites an agency memorandum warning that the funds should "carry no identifica-

SCIENCE

New Lenses Aid Tunnel Vision

By Patricia McCormick
United Press International

NEW YORK — Victims of tunnel vision are being helped by special glasses that have multiple lenses and reverse telescopes.

Dr. William Feinblom, the inventor of the glasses, said the spectacles greatly widen the user's field of view by making objects appear narrower.

"One of several patients who described his improvement as 'miraculous' commented, 'The people you see appear to have gone on an in-

stant reducing diet,'" Dr. Feinblom said in an interview before his "New Horizon Lens" was shown at the William Feinblom Vision Rehabilitation Center, a part of the Eye Institute at the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in Philadelphia.

"When wearing the glasses, the patient can see twice as much on the horizontal plane with everything at the same height as before," said Dr. Feinblom, 79.

The glasses weigh 3½ ounces (105 grams), cost \$2,000 and can only be made by experts in precision optics and makers of cameras or other high-quality lenses.

Clinical testing was performed at the Feinblom Center and by specialists in New York; Los Angeles; Tampa, Florida; Flint, Michigan; and Buenos Aires.

Dr. Feinblom's report on the trials, presented at December's annual meeting of the American Academy of Optometry in Houston, said 80 percent of 169 people fitted with the glasses during an eight-month period were helped.

The patients, aged 12 to 71, gained a major increase in horizontal fields of vision, some as great as 190 percent.

"In more than 50 percent of the cases, the patients enjoyed immediate improvement in mobility," Dr. Feinblom said. "They were able to walk around freely both indoors and outdoors and orient themselves in crowds. When retested weeks later, they showed additional improvement."

Retinitis pigmentosa causes degeneration of light cells of the retina, first causing night blindness then the loss of side vision in the daytime. Dr. Feinblom said victims find it hard to get and keep jobs, do household tasks or keep up with schoolwork.

Dr. Feinblom said the glasses are a combination of two to four lenses, depending on individual need, that form a reverse cylindrical telescope.

"This causes objects in the horizontal plane of vision to become much thinner while the vertical plane is unchanged," he said.

"Thus, they can see twice as much on the horizontal plane as before."

Dr. Feinblom, who refuses to patent his invention, a few years



United Press International
A tunnel-vision patient's normal field of vision.



United Press International
With new lenses, patient's field of view is much wider.

ago created glasses inspired by the bumblebee's optic system, with each lens of regular glasses. They now are customized for about 700 people a year, he said.

CURRENTS

Answer to Island Mystery Is Proposed

LONDON (UPI) — A solution to the disappearance of the Pacific island culture responsible for the giant statues on Easter Island has been suggested by two researchers from Hull University.

J.R. Flenley and Sarah M. King said in a communication to the scientific magazine *Nature* that they studied fossil pollen dating back to 37,000 years on the island, one of the most isolated pieces of land in the world.

They concluded that the "unique megalithic culture" of Easter Island, which is now a dependency of Chile, collapsed because the island was completely deforested, partly to get logs on which to roll the giant statues into place. Its vegetation now is mostly grass, as it was when the island was discovered by the Dutch on Easter Day, 1722.

Drug Limits Damage to Heart Muscle

BOSTON (UPI) — Damage to heart muscle from heart attacks can be reduced by a drug given immediately after the attack, according to an international medical research group.

The drug timolol reduces the heart's oxygen requirements, which allows much of the muscle deprived of blood to survive while the heart re-establishes circulation to the damaged area, the International Collaborative Study Group reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Timolol, marketed as Blocadren, was the first of the drugs known as beta blockers approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in heart attack survivors to prevent repeat attacks. A Norwegian study demonstrated in 1981 that timolol benefited heart attack survivors, but the new study is believed to be the first to demonstrate that the drug decreases damage to the heart.

Despite their doubts, however, Dr. Kurtz and other skeptics reluctantly endorse such research.

"The Defense Department would be derelict in its duty if it didn't pay attention to the long shots," said Dr. Marcello Truzzi of the Michigan-based Center for Scientific Anomalies Research. "But it's paradoxical, since the fact that they're looking into it doesn't make it real."

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Plastic Wrap Triples Citrus Shelf Life

WASHINGTON (AP) — A plastic wrap developed by U.S. and Israeli scientists will triple the shelf life of fresh lemons and grapefruits, the U.S. Agriculture Department says.

The film of polyethylene, a plastic made from petroleum, was developed in Israel. It is less than half the thickness of food wraps now in use, the department said. It allows some gases to escape and takes in others that keep the fruit fresh. Some U.S. companies are testing the wrap on oranges.

The technique itself is two decades old. But the Chicago researchers used a different material, silicone, for the balloon and the catheter to which it is attached.

Traditional catheters are made of vinyl with a latex balloon tied on. Dr. Goldberg said a latex balloon can come off inside a blood vessel, though this does not occur frequently, and latex balloons have also been known to break into pieces. He said silicone is slicker than latex and takes less pressure to inflate, and is flexible enough to be used in blood vessels of the brain where surgery would be impossible.

This should be coupled with

the best protection, a film of

silicone, he said.

The project was financed by the U.S.-Israeli Binational Agricultural Research and Development Fund, which is perfecting the new film and working on methods to control decay in fruit after it is wrapped.

Calcium's Role in Learning Studied

NEW YORK (NYT) — Focusing on the role of calcium in the learning process, researchers at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts are running a school for sea snails, trying to teach *Hermisenda crassicornis* to respond to selected stimuli.

Dr. Daniel L. Alkon and his colleagues from Woods Hole's Marine Biological Laboratory reported on their work at a conference on learning mechanisms at Woods Hole.

They said 3 percent of the patients at one male fertility clinic had had this disorder, which was first described in 1978. It causes a cough and inflammation of the sinuses. It often strikes in early childhood.

The study directed by Dr. David J. Handelman of the University of Sydney found that men who had the disorder produced normal amounts of sperm, but none was released because the duct in the testes was blocked.

Hoarding Lights Helps Hawaiian Birds

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists at the University of Wisconsin in Madison are trying to find out what causes night-migrating birds, navigating by moon and stars, to be led astray by city lights.

The scientists did not bring the information that was needed, but was crowded with questions and opinions that were not clear. The results were not clear either.

The researchers are observing Newell's shearwaters, birds that nest on

Kauai, Hawaii. At a large hotel in Kauai, where 28 big security lights

account for about 500 downed shearwaters each fall, the scientists placed metal shields over 16 lights, deflecting the light downward. The remaining lights were hoisted on alternate nights for two years.

On the nights the lights were in place, bird deaths decreased nearly 40 percent. Island officials have now agreed to hood all street lights. The scientists are also studying how and what the birds see, hoping that such information may lead to a better understanding of night navigation.

A Professor Defended

In response to the letter from "Crusader" Jim, my colleague, "Huff Po" (see cover), "I am a professor and I have been

defended

by Richard Westfall,

an "obscure professor" at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. He is a well-known writer, putative historian of science, and author of books on Isaac Newton and many other publications.

Unfortunate, but true, is the

information that was not

available to him.

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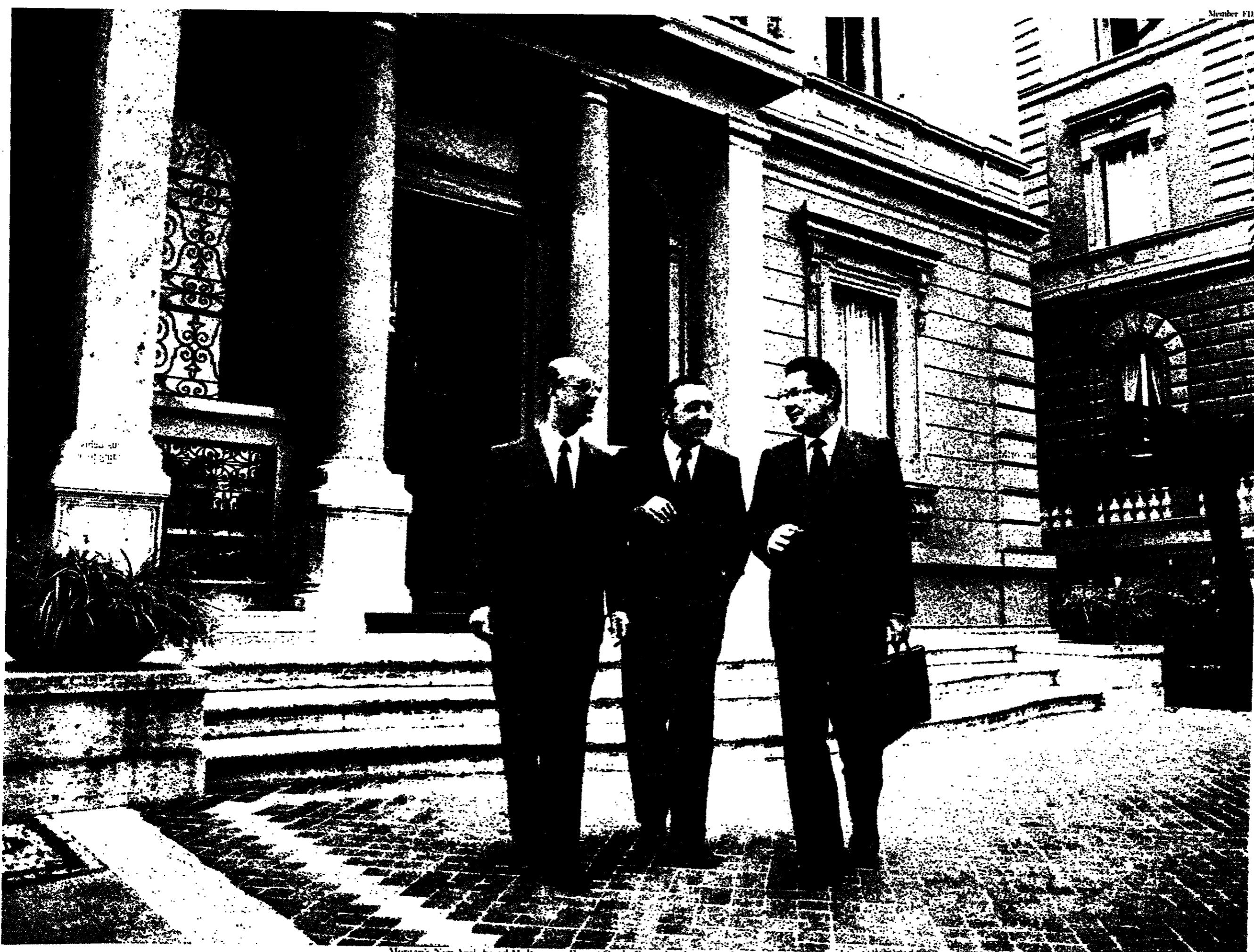
available to him.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1981

WALL STREET

By EDWARD ROHRBAUGH

How advice from Morgan can maximize profit potential on large import projects



Morgan's New York-based Multisource Export Credit Group head meets in Rome with officials of Mediobanca, Italy's export-credit institution, to negotiate for a corporate sponsor of a large project involving Italian exports. From the left, Dr. Giovan Piero Elia and Dr. Rodolfo Banfi, general manager and chairman respectively of Mediobanca, and George Cashman of Morgan.

New mass transit systems. Hydroelectric power stations. Telecommunications. Coal mines.

Projects like these are huge. And expensive. Whether sponsored by governments or corporations or both, they require imports from other countries of major equipment, machinery, and engineering and construction services. The quality of advice given to a project sponsor on financing such imports is crucial to the project's profitability.

The Morgan Bank gives you an experienced team of experts who specialize in helping clients arrange the best possible long-term financing for imports on big projects. These specialists, located in New York and in Morgan offices around the world,

have worked for many years with the subsidized export-incentive programs of the leading manufacturing countries. So they know how to negotiate the lowest interest rate, the longest repayment period, the best terms and conditions.

When Morgan is your advisor we:

- evaluate the financing alternatives in all countries where companies will bid on your project, and make recommendations;
 - analyze the currency risks of each alternative and show how to minimize them within your exposure management policies;
 - prepare applications to the appropriate export-assistance agencies;

negotiate terms and conditions to minimize your costs.

Our export credit team can call on other Morgan specialists to serve you anywhere in the world. Project finance or international money management experts. Foreign exchange advisors. Analysts who know your industry. Bankers knowledgeable about the country where your project is located.

To get the best financing available on a large import project, talk to the Morgan officer who calls on you, or write George D. Cashman, Vice President, Multisource Export Credit Group, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015, (212) 483-3721.

The Morgan Bank

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1984

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NYSE prices	P.10	Gold Markets	P. 9
Canadian stocks	P.14	Highs & Lows	P.12
Currency Rates	P.12	Interest rates	P. 9
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Dividends	P.12	OPEC Stock	P.13
Earnings reports	P.11	Other Markets	P.14

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

The Super Bowl Indicator: Can It Produce Big Victories on Market?

It's well documented that many male investors first leisurely peruse the sports page in the morning newspaper before turning warily to the financial section for the stark reality of whether their assets survived another harrowing day on Wall Street.

Until recently this phenomenon baffled social scientists, but now the link between sports and the stock market has been firmly established: the Super Bowl Indicator.

When the Washington Redskins take the field Sunday against the Washington Redskins more is at stake than a mere game, or even the championship of the National Football League.

What promises to be determined — as it has for the 17 years since the first Super Bowl was played in 1967 — is whether Wall Street will go up or down in the year ahead.

Purists may quibble that the Dow Jones average the Super Bowl indicator has suffered two near misses (1970 and 1978) and stumbled once on the Standard & Poor's 500 index — in 1970 when stocks advanced 0.1 percent — but as measured by the Standard & Poor's 400 and the broader New York Stock Exchange composite it has been infallible.

Simply put, the indicator flashes "bull" if the winner is from the National Football Conference (or is an "old" NFL team now in the American Football Conference, such as Pittsburgh or Baltimore). But if an American Conference team wins the Super Bowl, such as Los Angeles in Sunday's game, the "bears" will dominate Wall Street for 1984.

Last year, for example, the NFC representative, Washington, beat Miami, the AFC entrant, and sure enough, the S&P 500 climbed 15 percent in 1983. The Redskins are favored Sunday but the Raiders are, well, mean as bears.

Other indicators abound on Wall Street, offering amusement and edification. One that qualifies on both counts is the "Leona Index." Leona owns a bar bearing her name on an island in Lake Superior.

As related by Robert Farrell, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch, the index flashes a silver signal for an individual stock when Leona gets around to buying that company's product — the theory being that by that time everybody else already owns it, with no one left to buy.

It worked a year and a half ago, when a Merrill Lynch broker in Minneapolis who visits Leona's periodically noticed that her bar sported new Atari video games. Armed with this intelligence, he sold Warner Communications shortly before the washout in its stock.

Next, Leona modernized her bar with an Apple Computer. This noted, the broker had clients out of the stock within 10 points of its high before it took a plunge. On the latest excursion to Leona's, he discovered that she had bought a new Subaru — another high-flying stock. So it's one, Mr. Farrell warns, that investors "might want to keep an eye on."

Mr. Farrell, who completed his annual trip to Europe earlier this week, said that the chief concern of European portfolio managers is how the dollar will fare this year against other currencies.

Last year, he pointed out, "many in Europe hedged too early and didn't take advantage of the sharp rise. They are worried now about the dollar peaking in 1984," he said. "Generally, the feeling is the same. U.S. subdued optimism," he added.

Managers Hope for 'Catch-Up Year'

In 1983, 70 percent of U.S. money managers underperformed the stock market averages, Mr. Farrell noted, and he estimates that European counterparts did equally poorly. "They look to 1984 as a catch-up year for Wall Street compared with other world exchanges."

He sees a "move — not a stampede" — above 1,300 on the Dow next month, "but what will follow?" in February or March.

Then he predicts a "subsequent sell-off" extending into midyear with the secondary stocks hardest hit. He figures that the Dow will drop 12 to 20 percent from whatever high it reaches near term.

In the longer view, Mr. Farrell sees Wall Street remaining in the bull market that he said began almost a decade ago, and he thinks the market will go "much higher" in the next three to five years.

"The cycle is for stocks to go from undervaluation to overvaluation," he observed. "Aggressive growth stocks got overvalued last year."

Mr. Farrell said that what investors must ask themselves now is: "Where is the bull market youngest?" He says the answer is in big-capitalization stocks, the so-called blue chips.

Stocks that he said should do well "as steady earnings get more attention" are consumer growth issues, notably R.J. Reynolds, Revco D.S., Dart & Kraft, Longs Drug, Johnson & Johnson, Squibb, Sterling Drug and Syntex.

Large capital-growth favorites are IBM, General Electric, Emerson Electric, Square D, Black & Decker and RCA. He likes the nonnuclear utilities, namely General Telephone, Utah Power, Wisconsin Public Service and Oklahoma Gas & Electric.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on Jan. 18, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	S.	D.M.	F.F.	ILL.	Gbr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1,1695	4,44	112,55	10,88	0,1854	5,574	141,59	135,37
Brussels	57,47	20,02	44,02	3,32	18,73	25,62	24,57	24,57
Frankfurt	2,81	2,96	—	22,77	1,64 x	24,02	24,02	24,02
London	1,1475	4,02	107,93	10,88	0,1854	5,574	141,59	135,37
Milan	1,70,00	2,68,00	—	24,11,00	4,44,00	30,99	27,74	23,31
New York	1,4725	2,80,13	—	108,41	1,07,28	50,49	27,74	7,20
Paris	8,414	12,13	35,57	—	3,1615	57,26	22,22	22,22
Tokyo	22,425	2,80,13	—	37,29	5,0305	27,74	14,99	38,49
Zurich	2,22,03	—	1,59,07	70,43	0,13,71	3,0871	20,71	3,69,02
1 ECU	0,59,01	2,59,23	4,97,95	1,27,44	2,50,91	46,10,44	1,79,94	187,45
1 DMR	1,83,04	0,27,43	—	0,91	1,78,76	1,27,84	57,44,07	2,31,07

Sterling: £2,025 Irish:

(a) Commercial Franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) not quoted (g) not available.

Source: International Herald Tribune

Lloyds' SMH Takeover Is Expected in 3 Weeks

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Lloyds Bank of Britain will complete the takeover of Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. in about three weeks, the West German banking group said Wednesday.

Lloyd's said the parties had agreed on all points. Lloyds will acquire the complete securities business of the West German private bank, which has offices in Frankfurt, Hamburg and Offenbach. Lloyds will also take over certain assets and liabilities in SMH's credit business.

David Horne, executive director of Lloyds Bank International Ltd. in London, said a contract for the purchase was signed Tuesday.

Lloyd's said the agreement excluded those businesses involved with the bankrupt IBH Holding AG and its affiliates. SMH, which had been threatened with collapse, was rescued after the disclosure that it had lent about one-third of its group assets of \$3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.15 billion) to the IBH group.

The rescue came in early November, when a group of West German banks joined forces to end the worst West German banking crisis since the collapse of Bankhaus ID Herstatt in 1974.

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NYSE Most Actives									
ATT	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.			
ATT Co	37700	1850	1780	1800	+10	+5%			
Cmre	21745	350	350	350	-10	-3%			
IBM	21602	1210	1210	1210	-10	-1%			
Chrysler	16555	240	240	240	-10	-4%			
Difco	13641	200	200	200	-10	-5%			
Stamps	13594	200	200	200	-10	-5%			
AMI	12982	250	250	250	-10	-4%			
Delta	11117	390	390	390	-10	-3%			
GM	9616	750	750	750	-10	-1%			
GMC	9282	210	210	210	-10	-5%			
Hewlett	9047	350	350	350	-10	-3%			

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Index	1222.35	1200.00	1201.00	1201.00	+2.00	+0.2%			
Trans.	113.55	112.00	112.00	112.00	-0.50	-0.4%			
Utilities	115.55	114.00	114.00	114.00	-0.50	-0.4%			
Finance	117.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	-0.50	-0.4%			
Industrials	113.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	-0.50	-0.4%			
Transport.	111.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	-0.50	-0.4%			
Services	110.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50	-0.4%			
Commodities	107.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	-0.50	-0.4%			
Utilities	106.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	-0.50	-0.4%			

NYSE Index									
Previous	High	Low	Close	3.3%					
100	94.00	93.00	93.00	+0.50	+0.5%				
1000	94.00	93.00	93.00	+0.50	+0.5%				
10000	94.00	93.00	93.00	+0.50	+0.5%				
100000	94.00	93.00	93.00	+0.50	+0.5%				
1000000	94.00	93.00	93.00	+0.50	+0.5%				
10000000	94.00	93.00	93.00	+0.50	+0.5%				
100000000	94.00	93.00	93.00	+0.50	+0.5%				
1000000000	94.00	93.00	93.00	+0.50	+0.5%				

Wednesday's NYSE Closing									
Buy	Sales	\$M	Vol.	Prev. 3 p.m.	Vol.	Prev. Consolidated Close	Today	High	Low
Jan. 17	208,007	43,345	1,112	75,070,000	111,160	111,160	75,070,000	75,070,000	75,070,000
Jan. 16	208,007	43,345	1,112	75,070,000	111,160	111,160	75,070,000	75,070,000	75,070,000
Jan. 15	199,171	38,160	1,151	75,070,000	111,160	111,160	75,070,000	75,070,000	75,070,000
Jan. 14	199,171	38,160	1,151	75,070,000	111,160	111,160	75,070,000	75,070,000	75,070,000
Jan. 13	199,171	38,160	1,151	7					

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BAT Says Eagle Bid Is Unconditional And That Offer Has Been Extended

LONDON (Reuters) — BAT Industries PLC said Wednesday that its bid for Eagle Star Holdings PLC has become unconditional in all respects, and that the offer has been extended until further notice.

A BAT spokesman said his company's stake in Eagle Star now exceeds 50 percent, including acceptances, following Wednesday's purchase of the about 30 percent interest held by Allianz Versicherungen AG.

BAT is offering 700 pence (\$9.8) a share, with an alternative offer consisting of 234 pence in cash, 233 pence in BAT loan stock and 233 pence in BAT capital notes per Eagle Star share. Allianz conceded victory to BAT in the takeover battle at the end of last month.

Matsushita Sees Record Profits, Sales

TOKYO (Reuters) — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Wednesday it hopes for a 9 percent rise in sales to a record 2.970 trillion yen (\$12.75 billion) in fiscal 1984. The company also expects record profit of 210 billion yen, an 11 percent increase from last year's figure.

The company reported post-tax earnings for the year ended last Nov. 30 of about 97.48 billion yen, up from 56.7 billion yen, on sales of about 2.725 trillion yen, up from 2.473 trillion a year earlier.

U.S. Housing Starts Decline 5%

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Housing starts in the United States declined 5 percent in December from November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.7 million units, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

The December performance, which still left starts 30 percent higher than a year earlier, followed a revised 6 percent November rise, originally reported at 6.4 percent.

Despite the December decline, housing starts were estimated at 1.7 million for all last year, up 60 percent from the 1982 level, and the best year since 1979.

Olivetti Acquires Software Stakes

IVREA, Italy (Reuters) — Olivetti said Wednesday it has acquired 20 percent equity stakes in two software distribution companies operating in Italy and the United States. No price was given.

Editrice Italiana, one of the concern's stakes, specializes in software for personal computers used in offices in Italy. The other, Intersoft, markets software for personal computers on the U.S. market under the Lifeboat label.

President Selected by Commodore

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The president of the U.S. unit of Netherlands-based Thysen-Bornemisza NV, Marshall F. Smith, has been named president and chief executive officer of Commodore International.

A close associate of Commodore's chairman, Irving Gould, Mr. Smith succeeds Jack Tramiel in the home-computer and business-machines company.

Mr. Smith, 54, was chosen because of his knowledge of manufacturing and corporate finance, and his four-year association with Mr. Gould, Commodore said Tuesday.

Mobil Submits Canadian Gas Plan

TORONTO (Reuters) — Mobil Oil Canada, a unit of Mobil Corp., said it filed a \$2.9-billion development plan with Canada's oil and gas lands administration for the venture gas field offshore Nova Scotia.

The company's partners in the venture field are Petro-Canada, Texaco Canada Resources, Nova Scotia Resources and East Coast Energy.

Under the plan, production of natural gas and condensate would begin in mid-1988 from nine wells to be drilled to meet anticipated initial market demand. Eighteen months later, after seven more wells are drilled, a total of 16 wells would be capable of producing an average of 11.4 million cubic meters, or 400 million cubic feet, of gas a day.

Pilots to Appeal Continental Ruling

HOUSTON (UPI) — The Air Line Pilots Association said it would appeal a federal bankruptcy court ruling that Continental Airlines had acted properly by seeking court-protected reorganization.

The association and unions representing flight attendants and mechanics at the airline had asked a U.S. bankruptcy judge, R.F. Wheless Jr., to dismiss Continental's Chapter 11 petition, claiming that it was an attempt to break the unions. Mr. Wheless Tuesday rejected the argument and ruled that Continental had valid reasons for its actions.

The battle between Continental and ALPA, the Union of Flight Attendants and the International Association of Machinists began last September, when Continental filed for reorganization. The company stopped flying for two days, and then resumed flying a reduced schedule with one-third of its employees working at half pay.

Warner Amex Cuts Back on System

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Warner Amex QUBE, which once said its two-way programming would revolutionize the communications industry "the way television superseded radio," has pulled the plug on part of its system because of too little advertising and too few viewers.

QUBE officials said that elimination of its network programs, broadcast from Columbus to five other U.S. cities, would cost 37 employees their jobs. About 10 other employees at QUBE's network headquarters will continue working, officials said.

A Warner spokeswoman said the dismissals affected employees involved in the production of highly interactive programming for the network. Such programs allow QUBE subscribers to participate by pushing buttons on consoles in their homes.

"What we are doing is discontinuing that programming because we find it has not generated enough advertising support or consumer interest," the spokeswoman said.

2 Events Stun U.S. Nuclear Industry

(Continued from Page 9)

said it is considering scrapping its Zimmer plant in Ohio. The utility has already spent \$1.6 billion on the project but, because of safety-related construction problems, now estimates that it would have to spend another \$1.5 billion to meet federal standards.

Other utilities with severely troubled nuclear projects include Long Island Lighting Co., whose Shoreham nuclear plant is nearly complete at a cost of \$4 billion but has not received an operating license, and the Seabrook Nuclear Power Station, under construction by a consortium led by Public Service Co. of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Warrick of Dean Witter and others said that if the ruling is upheld by the NRC's licensing board reflects a new, tougher stance at the agency, many more nuclear projects could be up for closer scrutiny.

"The Byron project wasn't on anybody's list as a problem," she said, adding that if the license committee ruling stands, "it's impossible to know how many other plants would be in trouble."

She estimated that at least a dozen utilities would apply for operating licenses for new reactors this year. The second reactor was



Sites of four troubled nuclear plants in the Midwest.

who have rarely acted directly on license applications.

Construction of two nuclear reactors began in 1974. The application that the NRC rejected was for permission to begin loading fuel and preparing one of the two reactors to go into operation late this year. The second reactor was

Portugal to Build Tracking Station

(The Associated Press)

LISBON — Portugal has "a commitment" to build a satellite tracking station on its soil for use by the United States Defense Minister Carlos Mota Pinto said in an interview published Wednesday.

Mr. Mota Pinto told the Portuguese news agency, Noticias de Portugal, that no site had been chosen for the tracking station. The talks on the station took place after the signing Dec. 13 of a seven-year extension of U.S. rights to Lajes Air Base in the Azores.

Mr. Mota Pinto said he would discuss details of the Lajes agreement with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Vice President George Bush during his visit to the United States next week.

Victor Combines Camera, VTR

Reuters

TOKYO — Victor Co. of Japan said Wednesday that it will start marketing a new combined video camera and videotape recorder in Japan in February.

The "Videomovie," a one-piece system that includes an integrated color video camera and VHS-format tape recorder, weighs 1.9 kilograms (4.18 pounds), company officials said. They described it as the smallest and lightest such system in the world but did not give its dimensions.

The company plans to market the machine in the United States this spring and in West Europe in the summer, they said. Production will start at a rate of 300,000 units a month, they said. The new instrument will be sold for 388,000 yen (\$1,234) in Japan, the officials said.

IBM Said to Study Major New Role in Software

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — International Business Machines Corp., which became the biggest seller of personal computers within two years of its entry into the market, is considering seeking a major role in the related software business, company and industry sources report.

The world's largest computer company, which currently distributes several brands of software for its popular IBM PC, is exploring the possibility of buying a stake in some of the companies that write those programs, the sources said.

IBM also is reported to be weighing the idea of putting more software directly onto the silicon chips that operate its computers, reducing their customers' need to buy basic software produced by other companies.

"IBM will flex its muscles in the software market," said the president of a Silicon Valley software company Tuesday. "The question

is how they will balance control with profit maximization."

IBM officials declined comment.

A move into software would follow recent aggressive actions by the company to buy its way into new markets. Last year, IBM acquired a significant minority share in Rolm, a major telecommunications equipment maker, and Intel, one of the world's leading silicon chip makers and a major supplier to IBM.

The personal computer software market, expected to grow at least \$5 billion over the next three years, may be seen as a logical extension of IBM's efforts to establish itself firmly in every sector of the information-processing industry.

"IBM wants to be vertically integrated," said an industry analyst. "I don't see this as a question of whether but of when."

When IBM originally launched its personal computer, it encouraged software companies to write programs for the machine, reversing its earlier practice of blocking alternative suppliers for its sys-

tems. This "open architecture" approach assured a flow of software into software for IBM. However, IBM does not derive any significant revenues from those software sales for its machine.

Certain factions in IBM's corporate headquarters and in the division that produces the PC argue that the company should become an active investor in many of the smaller software companies.

Employing chips that contain programs for word processing, data-base management and electronic spreadsheets etched onto silicon, could undercut software companies selling similar programs on floppy discs. Economics of scale would enable IBM to produce these software at a much lower cost than the software companies.

IBM is said to be discussing this "software chip" approach for its planned portable computer, letting the user press a button rather than switch a floppy disc to shift from one program to another. Another advantage to this approach is that it frees up more of the computer's memory for calculations and processing.

Literally hundreds of small companies from Silicon Valley to the

Boston area's Route 128 currently write software for IBM. However, IBM does not derive any significant revenues from those software sales for its machine.

Certain factions in IBM's corporate headquarters and in the division that produces the PC argue that the company should become an active investor in many of the smaller software companies.

However, says one IBM source, "We don't want to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs" and there aren't any in the field yet," he asserted. "IBM will wait until one or two emerge and then they'll buy."

IBM currently has a small in-house software publishing group that distributed roughly 20 titles last year. The consensus of industry analysts is that rather than beef up its in-house resources, IBM will look outside to acquire the kind of programs it wants. Indeed, says Mr. Couch, some software companies depend so heavily on their revenues from their IBM PC sales that "practically are owned by IBM."

France Reports Output Rose 2.3% In November

Reuters

PARIS — The National Statistics Institute reported Wednesday that French industrial production rose a provisional 2.3 percent in November after a revised 0.8-percent fall in October.

Euroyen bonds have only a slightly brighter future. So far, no resident company has been permitted to issue them, but Finance Ministry officials hint that the guidelines may be relaxed enough to permit issuance by those companies with the highest credit ratings.

■ Loans in Yen Urged

The Finance Ministry is suggesting that Japanese banks shift the emphasis of their syndicated lending toward yen-denominated loans to reduce foreign-exchange risks. Reuters quoted ministry officials as saying Wednesday.

Many officials also fear the effect of an internationalized yen on Japan's historically low interest rates, which have fueled corporations with capital for more than three decades.

■

Yen

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\$40 — 450 450 10,500,1250 7,75

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General Tire Plans Change

United Press International

AKRON, Ohio — The board of General Tire & Rubber Co. voted Tuesday to ask the company's stockholders to approve a name change to Gen Corp. in a move designed to reflect the company's diversification. The annual shareholders' meeting is set for March 29.

The main reason is that as Western economies recover, their leaner, more modern industries will use more synthetic inputs as well as less wasteful production methods. Demand from other developing countries is expected to rise, but not sufficiently in the coming decade to offset Western indifference.

The implication for producers and exporters is that they will have to rely on cost-cutting and better management to widen their thin profit margins, rather than on more lucrative prices or sustained increases in Western demand.

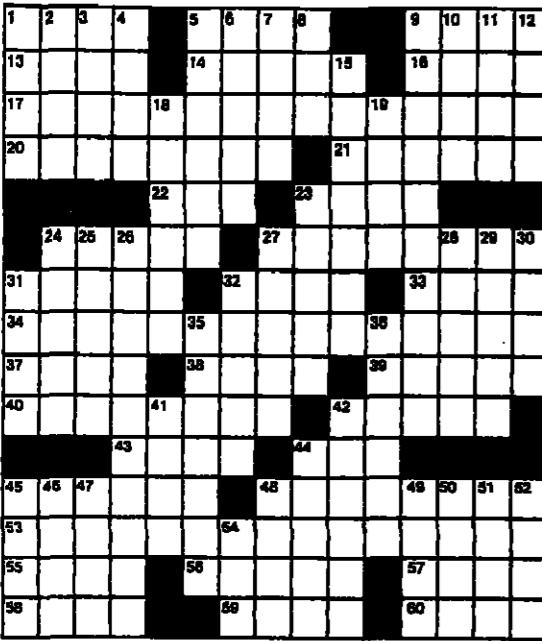
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The main reason is that as Western economies recover, their leaner, more modern industries



ACROSS

- 1 Slender 160 square rods
- 2 London's Marble
- 3 Put on cargo 14 Debacles
- 4 French Foreign Ministry
- 5 "d'Orsay,"
- 6 "Thus with a pitfall."
- 7 Dives
- 8 Vacuum pump
- 9 Actress Lenska
- 10 Make watertight
- 11 What frightened geese do
- 12 Hide
- 13 Peerage entries
- 14 Huff and puff
- 15 Former Turkish ruler
- 16 Kind of play

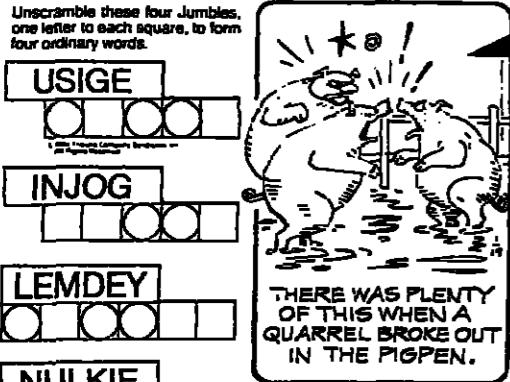
DOWN

- 1 Skirt feature
- 2 Trellis piece
- 3 Thus with a pitfall."
- 4 Me on the Big Mo
- 5 Incite
- 6 Terra (literally, baked earth)
- 7 "Builder" of Yankee Stadium
- 8 Part of Afr.
- 9 Vacuum pump
- 10 Actress Lenska
- 11 Make watertight
- 12 What frightened geese do
- 13 Peerage entries
- 14 Huff and puff
- 15 Former Turkish ruler
- 16 Kind of play

CROSSWORD © New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"TAKIN' BATHS MESSES UP MY SCHEDULE!"

JUMBLE

Yesterday's Jumbles ACUTE PLUME QUARRY SOLACE
Answer: Got a snappy answer when he asked what to do about vermin—"MOUSETRAP!"

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	Buenos Aires	Lima	Anchorage	Seattle
17	17	17	17	17	17	29	24	25	25
18	18	18	18	18	18	28	23	26	26
19	19	19	19	19	19	29	24	27	27
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102	102	102	102	102	102	29	24	29	29
103	103	103	103	103	103	29	24	29	

SPORTS

'Track Team' Wide Receivers Put Redskins in the Fast Lane

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the Washington Redskin locker room, creatures large and small prepare for the Super Bowl game with all the assurance of a team that won the last one: the Smurfs, the Fun Bunch and the Hogs, the latter being five linemen weighing a total of 1,426 pounds.

Quarterback Joe Theismann, who completed 308 passes this National Football League season, walks across the room to Art Monk, who caught 54 of them, and Charlie Brown, who hauled in 89. They are unrolling a large color poster that proclaims: "Art Monk's Football Camp."

Theismann, who has his own radio show, television show, book and restaurant (and who last week attended a state dinner at the White House), shrieks like a man upstaged.

"Everybody gripes about me selling myself," he says, faking outrage, "and here I am making you a millionaire."

Monk grins and says nothing. He is 6-feet-3 inches tall (1.9 meters), weighs 209 pounds (94.8 kilograms) and runs 40 yards in 4.4 seconds.

Brown, at 25 a year younger than Monk, grins and says nothing. He is 5-foot-10 inches tall, weighs 179 pounds and runs 40 yards in 4.5 seconds.

They are the long and short of the Redskin track team, wide receivers who sprint downfield while Theismann either feeds the ball to star running back John Riggins or throws deep. They spread defenses, draw pass-interference calls, make big plays. Few NFL wide receivers are as big and strong as Monk; probably none is as acrobatic as Brown.

They are Theismann's favorite targets in an offense that will confront the Los Angeles Raiders Sunday with more formations than a chorus line. They are the gamblers on a team that has won 10 straight, 15 of its last 16 and 30 of its last 33. And, except for Riggins and his 29 touchdowndays, they lead the team in almost everything but nicknames.

Because he is relatively small, Monk is a member of the Smurfs, the midget receivers, who also include 5-foot-7 Alvin Garrett and 5-foot-8 Virgil Seay. Both are members of the Fun Bunch, which holds end-zone celebrations whenever the Redskins score.

But on a team of high-visibility celebrities, Monk and Brown remain rather silent professionals. Monk excelled at television commentary when a broken foot caused him to miss last year's Super Bowl. And if you telephone his apartment, you are greeted with a taped message: "This is Downtown Charlie Brown. I've gone downtown."

"Now, it scares you to death to play defense. You're even afraid to blitz, because you'll leave the deep backs one-on-one against the receivers. Monk and Brown are now in five others."

Monk got there first. He was a star running back at Syracuse University, where he once caught 14 passes in one game. In high school, he had been a national hurdles champion. The Redskins made him their first-round draft pick in 1980 and converted him into a wide receiver.

In his first NFL game, he caught five passes against the Cowboys. In his rookie season his 58 receptions were 10th-best in the league. He also broke the club record for a season set in 1964 by Charley Taylor, the No. 1 receiver in NFL history, who caught 649 passes during his 13-year career.

Brown arrived from South Carolina State in 1981 at the eighth-round draft pick. He was a small man from a small school, but he had credentials: 61 collegiate passes caught and 19 touchdowns. His knee damaged in preseason, he sat out the entire year before making what he calls his "comeback" in 1982. He caught 32 passes for 8 touchdowns in 9 games; his average gain of 21.6 yards led the league. And in the Super Bowl against Miami, he led all receivers with six catches and a touchdown.

The man who cast the Redskin multiple offense is Joe Gibbs. In his first year as a head coach, the Redskins lost their first five games. In his second year, they won the Super Bowl. In his third year, they are 16-2 with one game to go.

"How many formations do we have?" he asks. "Nobody ever counted them. A ton. We play the entire ball field, not just one side. Art Monk and Charlie Brown do a lot of things to make it work."

"It started with Bob Hayes," says Sam Huff, who was a mean

linebacker for the New York Giants before he became an amiable broadcaster for the Redskins.

He was the first real fast guy who could play football. After Hayes joined the Dallas Cowboys 20 years ago,

the sprinter came into his own.

"Now, it scares you to death to play defense. You're even afraid to blitz, because you'll leave the deep backs one-on-one against the receivers. Monk and Brown are now in five others."

"We're close friends," says Monk, the firm's senior member.

"Coming out of college," says Brown, "I always wanted to play with a great wide receiver on the other side. And I knew Art Monk was getting all the double coverage. I helped get the second guy off him. This year, he did the same for me. We complement each other. There's no animosity or jealousy."

And neither is jealous of the team's glamour men. "You see Riggs and Theismann on the magazine covers all the time," Brown says. "That's fine. We don't begrudge anybody anything. They earned it."

The Raiders are sitting there thinking they can beat us," Brown says with a smile. "They'll give us the respect of average receivers. We don't have the names of the John Jeffersons, James Loftons, Dwight Clark, Bob Changers and all those good receivers. If we did, we'd have our names in the magazines."

"But," he says, suggesting a change in fortune, "everybody wants to do business with the winner of the Super Bowl."



The crack Redskin receiver corps gives runner John Riggins an occasional breather.



Guillermo Vilas

Panel Upholds Vilas Fine But Overrules Suspension

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A review panel of three tennis officials found Guillermo Vilas guilty late Tuesday of having accepted \$60,000 to appear at a tournament last year, and affirmed his fine of \$20,000. But it canceled the one-year suspension that had been imposed on the 31-year-old Argentine.

The ruling was issued after six days of hearings recently in Rotterdam and New York.

It ended an appeal filed last June by Vilas after he had been fined and suspended by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, which regulates grand prix events worldwide. The council accused Vilas of having violated one of its basic rules by taking money to guarantee an appearance and suspension. Vilas filed his appeal and continued to play at a tournament last March in Rotterdam.

The panel that heard the appeal consisted of the former stars Vic Seixas and Bill Talbert, and Forrest A. Haining Jr., a lawyer and longtime chairman of the U.S. Tennis Association's grievance committee.

They heard summations Monday.

Said the panel's Tuesday statement: "We believe that the credible evidence offered by the council outweighs the credible evidence offered by Vilas..."

Vilas, who had said that a suspension would cost him millions in prize money and endorsements, insisted "the evidence at the hearing was overwhelming that the charge is false."

The administrator made his determination without any adequate basis," he said. "The council rubber-stamped his determination without even giving me the chance to be heard. I will consider all available legal options to reverse this ruling."

"It is an outrage that a player can be subject to this kind of shabby treatment."

In lifting the suspension, the panel said: "It is believed that Vilas's tennis has been adversely affected for at least nine months by the pendency of the charge. And during his 14 years as a professional, the conduct of Vilas has been exemplary."

Since then, the new league has lurched into shaky existence but has shown a willingness to compete with the old, just as the civics book said it was done (the USFL lured Herschel Walker from academia, while folks in Georgia felt he still had a year of servitude to fulfill). The latest venture is a reported three-year, \$6 million offer by the Chicago Blitz to

ten. South won it by ruffling a heart, and so did the ace. He ruffled another heart and dashed his heart, and dashed his heart again, and ruffled a diamond ruffled heart, and was passed the last three tricks with 10 of trumps over East's 10.

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It ended an appeal filed last June by Vilas after he had been fined and suspended by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, which regulates grand prix events worldwide. The council accused Vilas of having violated one of its basic rules by taking money to guarantee an appearance and suspension. Vilas filed his appeal and continued to play at a tournament last March in Rotterdam.

The panel that heard the appeal consisted of the former stars Vic Seixas and Bill Talbert, and Forrest A. Haining Jr., a lawyer and longtime chairman of the U.S. Tennis Association's grievance committee.

They heard summations Monday.

Said the panel's Tuesday statement:

"We believe that the credible evidence offered by the council outweighs the credible evidence offered by Vilas..."

Vilas, who had said that a suspension would cost him millions in prize money and endorsements, insisted "the evidence at the hearing was overwhelming that the charge is false."

The administrator made his determination without any adequate basis," he said. "The council rubber-stamped his determination without even giving me the chance to be heard. I will consider all available legal options to reverse this ruling."

"It is an outrage that a player can be subject to this kind of shabby treatment."

In lifting the suspension, the panel said: "It is believed that Vilas's tennis has been adversely affected for at least nine months by the pendency of the charge. And during his 14 years as a professional, the conduct of Vilas has been exemplary."

Since then, the new league has

lurched into shaky existence but has shown a willingness to compete with the old, just as the civics book said it was done (the USFL lured Herschel Walker from academia, while folks in Georgia felt he still had a year of servitude to fulfill). The latest venture is a reported three-year, \$6 million offer

ART BUCHWALD

Super Bowl Saturation

WASHINGTON — The child came into his father's study. "Daddy, what was the world like before there was Super Bowl Sunday?"

The elder was startled by the question. "Why do you ask, son?" "Well, if this is Super Bowl XVIII, that means there was a time when there was no Super Bowl Sunday. What did people do to get through the winter?"

"It's hard to think back when there wasn't a Super Bowl Sunday. I guess we went to church in the morning, read the newspapers, watched an old movie on television or if you were unlucky your relatives would stop by uninvited to spend the afternoon with you."



— Some parts of the country, people had nothing better to do but shovel snow off their walks. In the Sun Belt I guess they moved their lawns. Before Super Bowl Sunday no one gave a damn about January. Thank heaven you'll never live through those days."

"But how did they sell light beer, if there was no Super Bowl Sunday?"

There was no light beer in those days, son. You had to drink your beer with one-third more calories. It was a dark period for breweries and ex-athletes who did TV commercials.

"Why are the Super Bowl games listed in Roman numerals?" the boy asked.

"Because the people who thought up the Super Bowl wanted it to be the most important sporting event of the year. By using Roman numerals they were able to distinguish their championship game from the Rose Bowl, and the Orange and Cotton bowls, which were nothing more than hyped-up college games. The farsighted Super Bowl founders were determined to make it the biggest, most spectacular gridiron contest between men ever to be seen on television. By placing Roman numerals on the games they guaranteed that mania would infect the land."

"Is Super Bowl Sunday more important than Christmas?"

"Let's say it's in the same class. In many parts of the land Super Bowl Sunday has taken on a religious significance that even its disciples never dreamed of. For example, this year in Washington and Los Angeles, people of all denominations will get on their knees in the direction of Tampa and pray for their respective teams."

"Millions more will gather around their television sets rooting for one or the other team of gladiators, not for religious reasons, but because the contest will decide once and for all the professional football championship of the world."

"Why is it called the professional football championship of the world when only the Americans play in it?"

"Because the great sportswriters and TV commentators have declared it so. Only in the United States do we have the manpower, the brains and the strength to field 22 athletes capable of moving a pigskin 100 yards up and down a field. No other nation has been blessed with human beings who can give and take the punishment required to play this brutal game. It takes a special kind of breeding for a player to smash another human being to the ground without any remorse or guilt. You should be proud to live in a country where violence provides entertainment for so many people, who otherwise live such empty, boring lives."

"Some of my friends say Super Bowl Sunday is no longer a religious holiday, and is only an excuse for a lot of people to make a lot of money."

"Your friends are wrong. No one involved with the Super Bowl ever thinks about the money. The thing that makes the Super Bowl so super is that they've managed to keep cross-commercialism from sullying the game. The players, the owners, the TV advertisers and even the bookmakers would be the last ones to let financial considerations interfere with the joys and thrills of Super Bowl Sunday."

"What's the point spread, Dad?"

"Washington by 11, but I had to give IV to Healy because he's always looking for an edge."

Women in Hard Hats

By Fred Ferretti
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "When I first began the job there were all kinds of remarks, all kinds of flak," Arvera Robinson said. "Like what? Oh, 'Go back into the kitchen.' 'Go make babies.' Stuff like that."

"It got to me, but I had to learn some of those guys were from the old school. They were used to seeing things their way. I had to come to understand their point of view and they came to understand me. Now? I'm with a bunch of good guys and the atmosphere's great."

Robinson, 24, is one of six women who are hard-hat construction workers amid the steel beams and poured concrete of the 51-story Marriott Marquis Hotel being built above Times Square. A laborer, she carries planking and steel floor supports, shovels cement into wheelbarrow "buggies," muscles the buggies onto the building levels and pours the cement out so the pavers can smooth it into underfooting.

"She pulls her weight — she works like a regular man," said her general foreman, Alfredo Patta. "Around here, we call her 'Star.'"

The other women employed as construction workers on the site are Elma Ryan, a steamer; Edwina Ewerete, an electrician; Amalia Salicrup, a plumber, known as "Smoky"; and Sharon Bachnak and Terri Stark, elevator-mechanics.

Everette, 25, is the mother of a 4-year-old boy. Ryan has six children, age 3 to 20. Robinson has a 7-year-old son. None of the other women has children. All are apprentices or helpers, except Salicrup, who has been a plumber since 1978.

None regards herself as a breaker of new social ground, but some, like Robinson, do recall the frictions and the initial resentments they felt when they entered construction work.

"I was one of the first in it," said Salicrup, 33. "I put myself into it. You get along. You respect them, they respect you. We want nothing special. When the men change clothes I sit there. I'm not here to change any rules."

"Washington by 11, but I had to give IV to Healy because he's always looking for an edge."



Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times

Plumber Amalia Salicrup.

Walter Bartels, project superintendent for Morse-Diesel Inc., the construction company for the hotel, said the goal is to have 6 percent of the work force be women. Last summer, after demonstrators at the Marriott site demanded that more minority workers and subcontractors be hired, the developers agreed to hire 20 additional black and Hispanic workers. City officials said they had found no women working on the project last June.

Bartels said the six women now on the site are only a few of the women who have worked there.

Others have helped fireproof the building beams, he said, and his company intends to bring a female ironworker onto the project.

"They're doing good work," he said, "and they're supporting families like the rest of us."

The National Association of Women in Construction, based in Fort Worth, Texas, estimates that of the 9,000 women in construction, only about 2 percent have jobs that have traditionally not been open to women. Most of the others do office work.

"One of the on-site executives for Morse-Diesel is a woman: Mary Matthews, 39, the safety officer, who has been with the company for four years. She climbs around the steel hotel skeleton telling workers to keep their hard hats on, checking safety

ropes and barricades, inspecting standpipe installations and checking for fire hazards.

Everette works as an apprentice electrician while her son is in a day-care center. Her husband, Dwane Parker, an auditor, "was against my working at first," she said, "because he felt I shouldn't be doing this type of work."

"But he isn't anymore, because I like the work."

The women went into construction for various reasons: because they liked physical labor, because they were bored with other work (Bachnak, 36, who operated a New York luncheonette, is one of these), because they wanted the good pay.

"I have a 7-year-old son," Robinson said. "That's as good a reason as any to get into construction. I needed good money."

Bartels said the women's wages generally ranged from \$7 an hour plus fringe benefits for helpers, to as much as \$15 an hour for workers such as Salicrup, a journeyman plumber.

For some, hard-hat work was a matter of inheritance. Salicrup's grandfather was a plumber, and

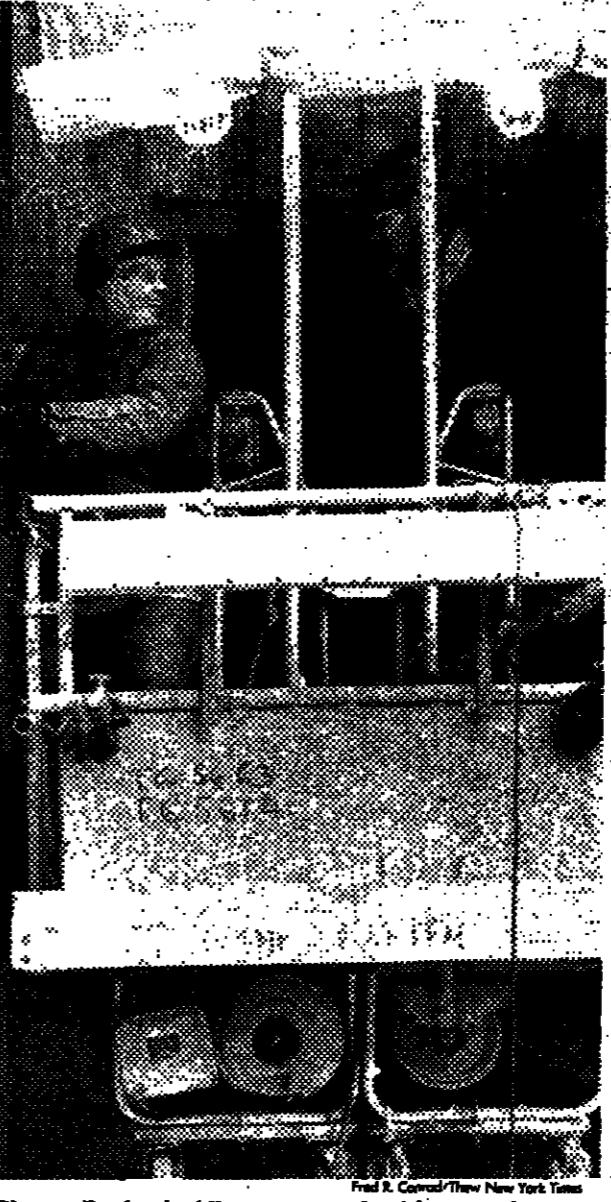
"I guess I wanted to carry on the tradition." Stark, 19, said her father was in the elevator-installation business for 27 years, and he placed her name on the hiring list.

"I waited a year and a half, they called my name and I went to work," she said.

It was a bit more difficult for Ryan, who has been at her job for four years and to become a journeymen soon. She attended a trade school to learn masonry, carpentry, electrical installation and plumbing.

"All the time I was there, the tests for the unions used to come up," she said. "One day they announced a steamfitter exam. I saw nobody going for it, so I did. I took it, and I passed." Salicrup took similar route: "I learned plumbing, electricity and cabinetry. My plumbing instructor helped me get my first job, and here I am."

Everette, who has been an apprentice electrician for three and a half years, heard about a union exam, took it and was hired. Like most of the other women, she said that, while the men did not give her the warmest of welcomes,



Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times

Sharon Bachnak riding up to work with co-worker.

they did not make her uncomfortable. "It was a little strange at first, but that was mostly getting used to the job," she said.

"If I couldn't work with a good bunch of guys it wouldn't be worth it," said Robinson, who has been a laborer more than three years. "They have to respect me because I'm good company and I respect them."

Bachnak, an elevator-mechanic helper for six months, finds the work exhilarating and frightening: "It's like the heights." She said she felt occasionally that "maybe it's a man's job and I shouldn't be in it."

Everette, who has been an apprentice electrician for three and a half years, heard about a union exam, took it and was hired. Like most of the other women, she said that, while the men did not give her the warmest of welcomes,

"But," she added, "I know I can do it, so I'm going to stay."

Both she and Stark, who has been in the elevator workers' union three months, take union-sponsored home courses and attend school one night a week to learn more about their trade.

Three years of school are required, but Stark says she has no misgivings about continuing.

Robinson said she had no misgivings about her chosen field, either. But her mother does.

"She hates it," Robinson said. "She says it's 'dirty.' She says my brother's a nurse and I'm in construction."

PEOPLE

Canadian Gets 60 Days For Deserting in 1955

A Canadian army private pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 60 days in prison on a charge of desertion, nearly 30 years after he left his base in West Germany and followed a woman to the east: "I made the biggest mistake in my life when I left the Canadian Army," Ralph Bernard Cross, 55, said of his decision to leave the military base in Hessen, West Germany, in May 1955 and seek political asylum in East Germany. Now ravaged by cancer of the mouth, Cross told a military court in Ottawa that he owned only the clothes he was wearing and a wristwatch given him for Christmas by an army chaplain. The former army cook's helper said he deserted because he was in love with a West German woman, Martha Schaefer, and he wanted a divorce from his Canadian wife, Edith Cross, who had three sons in Canada, said Mrs. Schroeder and her two children returned to West Germany after only a year, but he stayed, working in factories and as a crop picker. While picking mushrooms in mid-1952, he said, he strayed too close to a Soviet military site and was imprisoned for 13 months on charges of espionage. Last October, he said, he was escorted to the Russian sector of East Berlin and ordered to cross to the west. When found at a refugee transit camp, he asked to return to Canada. He was arrested Dec. 23 on his arrival in Ottawa.

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York City has accused Mario Cuomo, now the governor of New York state, with spreading rumors in 1977 and in 1982 that Koch was homosexual, according to newspaper reports quoting a book written by Koch.

Koch, The Village Voice, The New York Post reported that in "May-

or," to be published in March, Koch says that "there can be no doubt" of Cuomo's "complicity" in spreading the rumors when the two ran against each other for mayor in 1977. "I also hold Cuomo responsible for the same thing happening in 1982," Koch writes. Cuomo was defeated by Koch in the 1977 race but defeated Koch for the 1982 Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

The book, to be published by Simon and Schuster, was written with William Ranch, the mayor's press secretary.

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